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WOMEN SEEK FULL RIGHT TO CITIZENSHIP

Societies Place Their Views Before League of Nations

MARRIAGE QUESTION SEEN AS INJUSTICE

Partner Forced to Follow the Nationality of Her Husband

By PHYLLIS LOVELL
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The gradual working out of what may be called the science of international citizenship has been advanced by the handing over to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of a short and very concise document.

This document, containing the unanimously authorized views of the eight internationally organized women's societies upon the question of the nationality of married women forms, as it were, a link between the discussions of last year's League Assembly and the promised discussions of this, and gives rise to the hope that, because the considered opinions of the world's women have been placed in concrete form, matters regarding nationality may now be dealt with upon a clear and businesslike understanding and cleared up satisfactorily.

The question of women's nationality has vexed the experts in some degree ever since, in 1905, the International Council of Women first expounded their belief that trouble was brewing on account of the fact that, in nearly every country, law required woman to follow, without option, the nationality of her husband. But during the last couple of years, an amount of energy has been expended in the effort to adjust matters which has appeared to the uninitiated quite out of proportion to the injustices involved.

Many Other Difficulties

After all, woman's lack of ability to choose her nationality is not by any means the gravest of difficulties confronting her in her struggle to establish her full rights of citizenship. There are many matters related to the procuring of those rights which are acknowledged to be of greater importance.

Nationality happens, however, to have stepped into the limelight at the moment because, alone among so-called "Women's Questions," it has become involved in the process of the attempted codification of international law, and woman is exceedingly anxious to prevent the extension to that law of the basis of inequality between men and women against which she has car-

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Economy Plans Mapped to Help German Finances

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 14—A far-reaching program of financial retrenchment affecting the central government, federal states and cities alike, is now being mapped out, and in the coming fortnight the Chancellor plans to have the important new measure well advanced.

The immediate task is that of salvaging the finances of the communities, one of the most urgent problems in Germany today, as German towns and cities are in a desperate situation. Hand in hand with this task, it is realized, an effort must be made to induce foreign creditors of German communities not to withdraw their money for the time being. Next follows rescuing of the finances of the federal states. In both instances the word salvaging has a meaning of ruthless cutting down of expenses.

Germany, so it seems, does not intend to shrink from the severest measures to cut down expenses, and that right early. No time is being wasted here and no sentimentality is allowed to creep in.

First steps have been taken by the communities which propose to reduce the number of teachers in the schools and to combine numerous schools. Poorer children will no longer be admitted to higher schools free of charge to the extent that was the case in the past, many social institutions will be closed, all municipal works which do not yield a profit will be shut down, no more municipal employees will be engaged, and subsidies to theaters and orchestras will be lowered.

In this manner about 300,000,000 marks is being saved. Banks are requested by the communities not to ask for their short-term credits back and the Reich is asked to help out with 100,000,000 marks.

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Earth, Work, Capital Back Farm Currency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

IN ORDER to relieve the farmers of South Jutland who are suffering from the present low prices of farm produce, and the high bank rates, the members of the county council in one district have issued bills of exchange for various amounts.

The bills bear the words "earth, work and capital." They are signed by two members of the council and are only for use in that particular district as payment of goods for immediate use.

Hoover Policy Of Tight Purse Called Wrong

Chicago Economist Says Situation Calls for Free Spending

By JOSEPH C. HARSCH
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 14—The present policy of the United States Treasury Department to seek a balanced budget by economies rather than by borrowing was taken to task at the Institute of Politics here today as being fundamentally unsuited to the conditions of the moment.

Prof. Jacob Viner, economist from the University of Chicago, declared that in times of depression the sound policy for a government, situated like the United States, would be to "tax lightly, spend heavily, and borrow."

He criticized the policy being pursued by the Administration as being economically unsound. He said it resulted from outworn tradition and will prolong the depression whereas a policy of heavy spending and borrowing would have a stimulating effect on business, would put uninvested funds to work, and would cost the country nothing more than the value of the basic raw materials used.

This stand of Professor Viner is in direct opposition to President Hoover's program of administrative economies which have for their object the balancing of the budget with as little borrowing as possible.

Economic Side Illustrated

The energetic economist from Chicago played the leading rôle at the institute today. Besides leading the attack on the Administration's financial policy at the round-table on international problems of commercial and financial policy, he also delivered the main address at the general conference on the economic phases of Premier Aristide Briand's project for a European union, which failed, he said, because it was premature, although it had one constructive result in the setting up of an international mortgage bank.

The predominant economic interest of this year's institute was further illustrated today by the consideration, given at two other conferences, to the effect of the world depression on different nations.

Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics devoted his round-table to a consideration of the effects on the various portions of the British Empire and Dr. Luigi Villari, Italian historian, concluded in his lecture last night that Fascism has

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LINDBERGHS TO EXTEND TRIP AROUND WORLD

Fliers Plan to Go On to Europe and Cross Atlantic at Azores

NOME, Alaska, Aug. 14 (AP)—The vacation air tour of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, originally destined to end in the Orient, blossomed today into a projected flight around the world.

Their intention to extend their 7000-mile trip by thousands of miles across Asia, Europe and the Atlantic was disclosed here last night by Colonel Lindbergh to a few friends as the flying couple awaited favorable weather for their dash across the Bering Sea.

Friends of the Lindberghs said the announcement was a complete surprise, and that even if such an extended journey had been talked over when they were planning their route to the Orient, the fliers had not revealed it.

Meanwhile, the clearing of the weather here, which started late yesterday, was awaited before a take-off for Karaginsk Island, 1067 miles away on Kamchatka Peninsula.

Colonel Lindbergh said that following visits to Japanese and Chinese cities, they will fly by stages to Europe, but he did not disclose whether their course would take them over Siberia or southern Asia. The crossing of the Atlantic will be by way of the Azores.

Wonders of Kamchatka To Greet Lindberghs

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh's first view of Asia, across from Alaska, will be one of wild flowers filling mountain valleys with brilliant bloom, rivers teeming with ducks and geese and streams whose banks abound with birds and beasts, says a bulletin from the National Geographic Society.

Karaginsk, their first scheduled stop in Asia, it says, is a small village on the Kamchatka Peninsula with a few hundred inhabitants. While aviators have successfully crossed and recrossed the area, it offers many flying hazards, it adds. Some portions of the interior of the peninsula have scarcely been explored and even the explored regions are sparsely settled. The whole province of Kamchatka has only 30,000 inhabitants.

"Although nearly on the same latitude as Labrador and the British Isles, Kamchatka," the bulletin says, "is not so bleak and dreary as the former, but is far less sunny and verdant than the latter. In the winter it is swept by chilly breezes that drive the thermometer down to a January average of about 13 degrees. In the summer the vegetation is luxuriant."

"Usually enveloped in reindeer skins, the inhabitants of the Karaginskoe region are a mixture of Russian and native," the bulletin continues. "The Russians have introduced the cultivation of rye, potatoes, turnips and other foodstuffs, while the natives have shown the Russians the art of reindeer herding, hunting and fishing."

Flier Reaches Greenland

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 14 (AP)—Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau, flying from Europe to the United States by way of Greenland, has reached Scoresby Sound on the east coast of Greenland, according to word received here today.

Free Trade With United States Is Cuba's Most Earnest Wish

Islanders See Selves as Abandoned by Chief Protector, With Economic Chaos Certain Unless New Policy Is Followed, Especially on Sugar

The following article, the second of a series explaining the background of the present rebellions in Cuba, is by a staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, who has just returned from Cuba, where he was sent to survey the situation.

By HOWLAND COX
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hand in hand with the Cuban revolution goes the vague idea that the United States' tariff rates upon goods exported from Cuba to the States are one of the causes of the present economic chaos upon the island. To this idea is added the belief that in some mysterious manner rates will be adjusted permitting a return of prosperity. Cuba is especially upset over the duties placed upon sugar, tobacco and perishable fruits.

With the desire for the lowering of the tariff there is the candid admission in Cuba that free trade would result in considerable loss to the beet sugar and cane sugar industry in the United States, and that that industry would make strong protest. And, further, it is admitted that mutually lower rates might mean the passing of Cuba as an industrial nation. Manufacturers would be unable to compete with American concerns. However, against such drawbacks is the immense purchasing power that would become Cuba's; and the increased American export trade bound to follow.

Restrictions Work Both Ways

If the tariff is not lowered business interests upon the island declare that Cuba eventually will abandon artificial measures intended to raise the price of sugar. The consequence following, they say, would be a larger crop production than that of 1924-25 when tariff restrictions were introduced.

For some time plans have been

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BRITISH TO CALL SPECIAL SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

Labor Government Drafts Finance Bill to Effect Drastic Economies

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 14—A special session of Parliament is now in prospect for early September, in order that the Labor Government may introduce a new finance bill which will provide drastic economies and guarantee a balanced budget.

As a result of the last three days of intense activity at 10 Downing Street, during which time Cabinet Ministers, bankers and leaders of opposition parties have been coming and going in almost continuous procession, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, has been able to assure the British public and the world at large that the Government will be united in carrying forward sweeping financial reforms.

Agreement has been so far advanced that a meeting of the entire Cabinet will be held next Wednesday, and the proposals of the Cabinet will be placed before the leaders of the Conservative and Liberal Parties the following day. If a three-party understanding is reached, as is fully expected, Parliament will be reconvened early next month.

While details of the new legislation are still to be worked out, it is understood it will take shape on the following lines: Equal sacrifice for all will be the underlying fundamental of the Government's proposals, and to this end a special flat tax is suggested for all incomes from fixed-interest-bearing bonds, not only from industrial securities, but from Government debentures.

As nearly as possible reduction in expenditures will be made to equal the revenue obtained from this special tax, economies to fall on all classes, including recipients of social benefits, and civil servants. It is urged that a guarantee should be given at the same time to remove this tax within a stated period.

When these measures are assured, bankers who have been conferring at 10 Downing Street are confident voluntary war-loan conversion at lower rates can take place.

The promise of economy and a balanced budget are continuing to have a constructive influence in the City. Withdrawals of capital from London have for the time being stopped, and lately there has been a substantial return of foreign short-term loans to London.

The presence of Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Conservative leader, and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, his chief lieutenant, as well as Sir Herbert Samuel, representing the Liberal Party, at 10 Downing Street late yesterday gave added assurance that there will be national support for whatever constructive program the Labor Government brings to Parliament within the next few weeks.

MACHADO LEADS DRIVE AGAINST CUBAN REBELS

President Carries Plea for Peace Direct to Interior of Island

HAVANA, Aug. 14 (AP)—President Machado today took over personal direction of a campaign to stem revolutionary activity in the mid-island Province of Santa Clara, his own district, where the most serious fighting of the last six days has taken place.

He is carrying direct to the people a plea for peace, but 1000 federal troops also are in the Province, where several thousand insurgents are reported to have been concentrated.

Meager reports today told of scattered fighting in various parts of Santa Clara, Oriente and Pinar del Rio Provinces.

Handbills distributed in Havana today by representatives of the insurgents asserted that General Menocal, former President, is in Oriente Province.

Army headquarters announced that since the fighting began 50 have been killed and 12 wounded in 32 engagements; 104 prisoners have been taken and 179 rebels have surrendered. Of the total dead, 46 are listed as insurgents.

The Governor of Santa Clara reported the rebels had burned the United Railways station at Agabama and had blown up the bridge over the Guaracabuya River. They cut telegraph lines between Pomento and Baes and seized a quantity of arms, retiring before federal troops arrived to check their movements.

The gunboat Baire, said to have gone over to the rebels, has returned and the officers scoffed at reports of their desertion. They had in tow the yacht Coral, on which former President Menocal, reputed revolt leader, was at first believed to be hiding. Three members of the yacht's crew were imprisoned.

Wall Street 'Easy' On Cuban Situation

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—Reports of political disturbances in Cuba are being followed with interest in Wall Street, since the stake of United States investors and corporations in Cuba, variously estimated around $1,500,000,000, is among the largest of their foreign investments. It is largely in the form of direct investments, and actually owned property.

There was a notable lack of anxiety, however, since most American funds in the island are in sugar properties, and it is understood the revolutionary leaders as well as the present Government are eager to support the Chadbourne plan with which the sugar industry hopes to pull itself out of its prolonged depression.

Furthermore, private advices received by sugar companies from their agents in Cuba today indicated properties were in no immediate danger.

Delegate Explains Purpose of Revolt

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—Dr. Domingo Mendez Capote, delegate general of the Cuban revolutionary junta, said last night not one foreigner would suffer from the armed conflict in his country and that when tourist season rolls around again next winter he expects to be in Havana "to welcome American tourists into a free country."

Dr. Capote said the "oligarchical régime" of President Machado had destroyed "the economic, social and political life of our country."

"The purpose of the revolution," he went on, "is the establishment of a provisional government, which will proceed immediately to hold general elections, reëstablish liberty of speech, give guarantees to the press, derogate the atrocious 'emergency economic decree' which has imposed onerous burdens on a starved people, and revive constitutional rights."

He said the revolution had spread at a velocity which has astounded even the leaders of the uprising.

BOSTON CHECK FOR $21,000,000 AIDS 'EL' PLAN

All of Preferred Stock of Company to Be Retired by Move

Twenty-one million dollars calmly exchanged hands in Boston today in less than one minute.

The money represents the proceeds of a note issue of the Metropolitan Transit District and was turned over to officers of the Boston Elevated Railway for use in retiring all classes of the company's preferred stock, provisions for which were contained in the act continuing public control passed by the Legislature this year.

The transfer of the check, which is said to be the largest ever made out in New England, was made in the directors' room of the National Shawmut Bank Building. Gen. Edward L. Logan, chairman of the Transit Commission, handed the check to Mr. Henry L. Wilson, treasurer of the Boston Elevated Railway.

The commission obtained the $21,000,000 from the 14 cities and towns in the Transit District, which issued notes and bonds following legislative authorization. The money was borrowed at considerably lower interest rates because of the public control legislation.

Bond Secures Obligations

As security for the money advanced by the Metropolitan Transit District, the Elevated officers have set up a bond for the $21,000,000, payable on Aug. 14, 1971, with interest at the rate of six per cent. Further security is contained in a clause in the Act establishing the commission, which says "the territory and inhabitants of the District shall be jointly and severally liable for the debts and obligations thereof."

General Logan, in explaining the purpose of the commission, said it was authorized by the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1929 to improve street railway transportation facilities in the Metropolitan district. Its functions include the preparation of plans for increasing and improving the railway facilities and the financing of such projects as may be approved by the Metropolitan Transit Council, an organization composed of the mayors and chairmen of the boards of selectmen of the Metropolitan district, also authorized by the Legislature.

Extension Plans Delayed

Because of pending legislation regarding the extension of public control of the Boston Elevated Railway, General Logan explained, the contemplated projects of the commission were held back. When public control extension was passed by the Legislature this year and the retirement of the preferred stocks of the

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Immigration Ban In Canada Halts British Arrivals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 14—The British immigration into Canada has almost come to a stop. The rigid bars raised against newcomers has tapered the immigration from the old land from an average of 10,000 a month in 1929 to less than 1000 monthly in 1931. There are now twice as many Canadians returning from the United States as newcomers from the British Isles.

In June, 1929, there were 9867 Britishers; in June, 1931, only 940. The total British immigration for the last six months has been only 4937 as compared with about 60,000 in the same period in 1929. As compared with last year, the British immigration has dropped 77 per cent; the United States immigration, 43 per cent; the northern European, 96 per cent; and the other immigration, 91 per cent.

There is a tremendous drop in the German immigration. In the six months of 1930 exactly 8649 Germans came to Canada. This year only 448 arrived. English immigrants dropped from 11,677 to 2926; Scottish, from 6103 to 1309; Irish from 3414 to 561, and Welsh, 629 to 141. The Canadians in the United States still find Canada not so bad after all, for 10,032 returned to the homeland in the six months.

FARM WORK GIVEN JOBLESS IN BRAZIL

SAO PAULO, Brazil (By U. P.)—The problem of relief for the unemployed in this city, the greatest industrial center of Brazil, is being solved by a back to the farm movement instituted by the state government.

The State of Sao Paulo owns four immense farms, Ribeirao Preto, Sao Simao, Bauru and Campinas and it is to these four fazendas that the Government is sending all unemployed who wish to go.

The program is somewhat similar to Soviet Russia's five-year plan. The jobless are provided with necessary farming implements, food and shelter and given the privilege of buying the land they cultivate out of the earnings from the soil.

As a special inducement to the unemployed, and in an effort to get them out of urban centers, the state government has called for many laborers to work on roads between the four farms. The men are paid a daily wage for their work.

A secondary object, not officially admitted, is to get the idle out of the city of Sao Paulo, where Communists are active and where Brazil gets its greatest influx of communistic ideals, both through literature and by speeches.

Hiking in Scotland Builds Hostel Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Glasgow

INCREASE of hiking as a recreation for Scotsmen is shown in the recent opening by Mr. William Adamson, Secretary for Scotland, of the fifth of a chain of hikers' hostels along the Scottish border.

The new hostel is actually the first to be built for this purpose by the Scottish Youth Hostels Association. It is set in the peaceful surroundings of the Tweeddale Valley, eight miles from Peebles.

Action in India Said to Menace Federal Policy

Refusal of Gandhi's Party to Attend Round Table Halts Conciliation

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY, Aug. 14 — Mahatma Gandhi will not attend the round table conference due to assemble in London Sept. 5 for the purpose of formulating a new constitution for India, if the decision made at the meeting of the workers committee of the All-India National Congress is carried into effect.

The Congress committee formally withdrew its representatives from participation in the conference because of alleged breaches of the Irwin-Gandhi pact.

Congress claims the Bombay Government has violated the Delhi agreement by employment of coercive measures in the collection of land revenue from peasants of Gujarat, Mr. Gandhi's native district, but this allegation is repudiated by the Governor of Bombay, Sir Ernest Hotson, whose policy has been upheld by the Earl of Willingdon, Viceroy.

The entire dispute in the Bombay Presidency is a heritage of the Congress campaign of civil disturbances when peasants were instructed to pay no land taxes, as a means of crippling the Government.

When the Irwin-Gandhi agreement was reached last March many of the peasants held the belief that the Congress had emerged victorious from its struggles with the Government, with the consequence that these illiterate peasants believed such payments were unnecessary.

While Mr. Gandhi worked conscientiously to overcome this attitude, he has also fostered a policy of partial payment of taxes which has greatly handicapped the Government. This is the cause of a series of financial and legal complications in this tax collection problem. The fact is, however, that the national question of India's future constitution has been jeopardized.

Although the decision of the working committee will not have any effect on holding the conference, it marks a severe blow to the policy of conciliation which the Irwin-Gandhi pact established, and it is believed that without Congress participation no permanent agreement can be reached at London. Views are also entertained that the campaign of civil disobedience may be revived.

Meanwhile throughout India Mr. Gandhi's decision has caused the greatest consternation. In viceregal and government circles at Simla it was confidently expected that Mr. Gandhi would attend the conference and his decision not to do so puts the Congress back into the position the organization has held since 1919 when the policy of noncoöperation was first formulated.

There are some who still hope Mr. Gandhi may be prevailed on to attend the conference, but since Mr. Gandhi has been taking part in recent deliberations it is felt every possible channel of conciliation has already been negotiated.

Two Bidders Seek United States Lines

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—Only two bids were submitted to the United States Shipping Board yesterday for the fleet of steamships now operated by the United States Lines, although previous reports had been that several companies were interested in acquiring the vessels. The bidders were the present owners and the Roosevelt & International Mercantile Marine Company.

The vessels were turned over to private ownership by the United States Government in 1929 for more than $16,000,000 and the present difficulties of the company became known when it found itself unable to meet payments for two new steamships under construction and appealed to the United States Shipping Board for aid.

Mr. Paul W. Chapman, president of the United States Lines, said yesterday that the stockholders had already invested $8,400,000 in the company, including $2,756,000 paid on account of the construction of the two new vessels.

Mr. Chapman offered, on behalf of his company and stockholders, to pay $3,170,900 for outstanding notes, and raise a private loan to carry the lines through present difficulties, including financing of the two new vessels.

The bid of the Roosevelt & International Mercantile Marine Company, was signed by Mr. Kermit Roosevelt, vice-president, and by Mr. P. A. S. Franklin, president.

The bids were formally opened before Mr. T. V. O'Connor, chairman, and members of the board.

SOUTH FINDS PLOW-IN PLAN UNPOPULAR

Governors in Seven States Openly Against Cotton Proposal

OKLAHOMA WILLING TO GIVE IT TRIAL

Farm Board Asked Why Not Destroy Some of Surplus It Holds From Last Year

Reverberations, resulting from the proposal of the Federal Farm Board that cotton growers plow in one row in every three to keep the crop down, shake the South.

The farm board will report nothing till all 14 governors of the cotton states are heard from.

Private reports, however, indicate that opinion is somewhat divided from being "scornful" in Arkansas to "willing to give it a trial" in Oklahoma.

Economists are one in declaring the plan unworkable.

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Replies from governors of several southern states had been received by the Federal Farm Board today on its proposal that one-third of this year's cotton crop be destroyed as a "price-boosting" measure, but until the executives of each of the 14 cotton-growing states had answered, no statement on their reaction would be made, it was announced.

Word has reached the capital, however, that the board's plan is encountering considerable criticism in the South. The protest seems to center on the fact that the board was asking the grower to eliminate one-third of his year's production, while retaining intact its own 3,000,000 bales of the 1930 cotton crop.

According to information reaching Washington, the southern position was that if the grower was called on to destroy one-third of his yield, then the board should at least do the same with its holdings.

At the offices of the board, Mr. James C. Stone, chairman, answered this complaint with the observation that the board has taken its losses on its cotton holdings.

Critical of Board's Plan

Two statements made public today by southern political leaders were both critical of the board's plan. Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D.), of Florida, criticized the board for asking farmers to destroy one-third of their year's produce, and Representative Wright Patman (D.), of Texas in a long telegram to the board demanded that it take some action with regard to its cotton holdings, and called on the President to convene a special session of Congress to consider the emergency.

In some quarters here there was a tendency to characterize the board's proposal as a public acknowledgment of the failure of stabilization operations. It was held that in calling on the cotton growers to destroy one-third of their crop the board tacitly admitted that surplus production could no longer be coped with by federal subsidies.

Some commentators even went so far as to assert that the board's action meant the "beginning of the end" for the board, on the ground that it admitted that it could not handle the surplus problem. This was countered with the argument that dealing with surpluses is only one phase of the board's work; that its far more important and lasting endeavors are its activities in developing farmers' marketing organizations and establishing them on a sound financial and managerial basis.

Succeeds Up to a Point

Asked at a press conference yesterday if the board's cotton proposal did not mean that it had found stabilization a failure, Mr. Carl Williams, cotton member on the board, replied that "stabilization is always a success up to the point of selling the stabilization holding."

That the board's cotton plan will be subjected to bitter congressional debate is fully expected here. Members of the board took the step they did after two days of earnest deliberation. They realized that it would precipitate much discussion and controversy. They expect that and are prepared for it.

The board was quick to deny the charge that in sending its communication of the governors of the cotton states calling on them to organize the crop-destruction movement that it was "passing the buck." The board pointed out that it was without either the authority or the means to enforce or put through such a plan, and that it must necessarily be up to the states to do so.

Had it undertaken to take the initiative in such a program, the board declared, it would have been resisted everywhere on the ground of an invasion of states' rights.

Solution of the cotton surplus problem must rest with the growers themselves, the board asserted. Each state must decide whether it will or will not accept the board's plan. All it could and did do was to suggest. The rest is up to the growers and their states.

Board Said to Be Dodging

Despite this explanation, the charge is being made that the board by its plan was undertaking to "get from under" by putting the responsibility directly on the cotton communities. Likewise, the query is being heard as to why the board did

Reich Extremists Still to Be Watched

* * *

Vote Failure Only Averted Immediate Trouble

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Third of People Remain Foes of Régime

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By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Staff Correspondent
By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Aug. 14—Great relief has been felt in Europe, not because of any positive change for the better, but because an undoubted danger has been averted. The Prussian plebiscite leaves things very much as they were.

Certainly there exist 10,000,000 voters in Prussia alone who are not daunted by the consequences of the most extreme measures, and it would be folly to ignore their existence. Nor should it be forgotten that the issue on which it was sought to rally the electors was exceedingly trivial, namely, whether the Prussian parliamentary elections should take place this winter or next spring; and yet, trivial though the issue was, on which to capture the votes, many Germans who sympathize with the Nationalists refrained from voting because of the reaction against Germany if the plebiscite succeeded. Moreover, though the number of votes cast is fewer than was cast at the last elections by the same parties, it is altogether misleading to compare the plebiscite with the elections.

Abstentions Count

Nor is it possible to ascertain whether the alliance of the Communists and Hitlerites was loyally followed by the rank and file. All one knows is that compared with the last plebiscite the extremists have made progress. Since half the electorate must be attained to win, abstentions count just as much against the object of the plebiscite as negative votes. In these circumstances not only those who are definitely opposed to the extremists but the masses who are indifferent to either side, equally reduced the chances of the organizers of the plebiscite.

These facts need stating, however much we rejoice in the defeat of the Nationalists and Hitlerites. Victory of the extremists would have been disastrous in present conditions. Confidence would have been destroyed in Germany and credits, which are badly wanted, would have

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West Plans Relief Without Money; Exchange of Farm Surpluses to Do It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—The unemployed of the Pacific Northwest are preparing for next winter through means which seem to promise success against threatened hardships.

Beginning with a nucleus at Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, where 150 jobless families have organized their own relief association, the movement for preparing against want next winter is spreading over the inland empire.

The plan consists of exchange of surplus foodstuffs, handled by the unemployed. For instance, a surplus of apples in the Wenatchee district, which would waste for lack of market, would be exchanged for a surplus of grain in the wheat belt, or a surplus of beans, potatoes, etc., from other regions. Transportation facilities to carry out this scheme have been extended, and warehouses have been donated in communities where this activity is under way.

At Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, the 150 families of organized jobless have stored nearly 12 carloads of beans, a surplus which they received free in the Troy (Idaho) district. From another place they have received a surplus of vegetables. At Tekoa, Wash., they can obtain wheat for the harvesting and threshing, and mills in Spokane and Cheney have announced their intentions to grind it into flour without cost.

"You don't need money for a thing like this," Mr. Peter Green, active in this relief, explained. "Establish a central warehouse, and give a triplicate receipt for everything turned in. Then distribute the supplies out where they are needed. Railroads, freight and truck lines and private companies have offered free transportation. Why should Big Bend wheat farmers be burning their wheat for fuel this winter and be without fruit, while in Wenatchee fruit is going to waste and people are hungry for bread?"

The unemployed can take care of themselves if given a chance, it was pointed out, without having to spend taxpayers' money.

not take similar action with regard to the wheat producers.

This question put to Mr. Stone and Mr. Williams at yesterday's press conference was answered by them that circumstances differed. Mr. Stone declared that as long as wheat was held off the commercial market it did not appreciably affect prices, whereas the total supply of available cotton did determine the price.

This explanation is not quieting the questions on this point, however. Mr. Fletcher and other cotton states' leaders are stressing the matter and making much of it.

The board's crop-destruction plan has brought to the fore a proposal that has been discussed in the past, to the effect that cotton growers let their fields lie fallow for one year.

Federal Plow-Under Plan to Cut Cotton Finding Some Favor

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 14—While from the old South come reports of disapproval of the farm board's plow-in plan proposal to curtail the cotton output as "ridiculous," "impractical," "uneconomic," other sections of the cotton belt, notably Oklahoma, evince a desire to at least try the plan out and see if it can be made to work.

Sentiment of the cotton growers and their leaders is revealed in telegraphic dispatches received from Monitor correspondents in cotton states.

The difficulty with the plan as seen in Texas is the impossibility of getting anything like all of the growers to observe voluntarily the board's recommendation. Dr. A. B. Cox, at the University of Texas, a recognized international cotton economist, thought the ultimatum could not be enforced voluntarily. He declared it unfair for the farm board to use this method "as an excuse for selling its 3,500,000 bales of holdover cotton in competition with the present season's crop."

Divided in Mississippi

The plan finds divided opinion in Mississippi. Mr. E. C. McInnis, director of the State Agricultural Service Department, the official farm marketing unit, wired the farm board that his organization is "thoroughly in accord with your scheme and will lend every service in consummating it." He urged the board to enlist foreign cotton producing countries in joining the movement, sharing its responsibilities and benefits.

Gov. Theodore G. Bilbo (D.), of Mississippi, is complimentary to the farm board, but urges a "pick two and skip one" row plan, as he thinks the plowing up plan would be economic waste. Other officials and leaders in Mississippi think the plan wasteful.

Louisiana cotton interests voiced an emphatic "no." State officials, cotton farmers, brokers and economic observers rejected the plowing up idea. Mr. Harry D. Wilson, state agricultural commissioner, holds, "there would be just as much reason to destroy one third of all other commodities. What we need is some practical means of increasing our buying power, which would increase consumption."

Farmers and business men meeting at Alexandria, La., opposed sale of cotton to Germany, while the Lions Club at Plain Dealing, La., urged drastic acreage reduction and prohibiting the planting of cotton on the same ground two years in succession.

Arkansas Scornful

Arkansas, with the largest cotton crop it has had in five years, met the board's proposal with "skepticism or outright scorn." Farmers have cut acreage 8 per cent but have heavier yields and food and feed is generally abundant. Despite getting less money for his crops, the Arkansas farmer is believed better off this year because he has borrowed only half as much money as he did last year and also will spend half as much for food and feed.

Oklahoma cotton farmers are "better off than in years," many admit, whether the plan to destroy one-third of the crop goes into effect or not. But the growers and their leaders generally favor the plan if it will work, and believe right forces will make it work.

To make the plan workable community meetings were urged to enlist promises of neighbor to neighbor that every third row would be cut down. Employment might be increased by the plan. With two rows of higher priced cotton many will hire some help for picking, it was said, while with three rows of low-priced cotton, growers and their families will do the picking over a longer period and yet perhaps leave much in the field.

The Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association markets more than one-third of the Oklahoma crop. Mr. John A. Willard, president, believes the plan would bring 12 or 15 cent cotton, and that Oklahoma growers would back it up.

Oklahoma Favors Plan

Gov. William H. Murray said, "The plan is all right if all states will enforce it." Mr. George Davis, president of Oklahoma Bankers' Association, was open to conviction and would call a meeting, although doubting ability to put it into effect.

A conference will be called immediately by Gov. Arthur Seligman of the cotton growers of New Mexico to consider the board's suggestion. New Mexico decreased cotton acreage 25 per cent this year, following last year's suggestion of the farm board, said Governor Seligman. "I feel that under those conditions New Mexico should not be penalized as much as other states who have planted the full acreage.

"We must take time to consider this carefully before submitting to the farm board's suggestions. To me the destruction of any valuable crop is a crime. I cannot see that this measure will remedy the world situation."

Gov. Henry H. Horton of Tennessee annnounced against the plan while Mr. J. W. Fitts, agricultural commissioner, dismissed it with the asssertion, "It would be a great thing if it could be made to work, but I don't believe it can." Farm leaders are uncertain whether an attempt will be made to carry out the plan here.

Sale of Farm Board's Cotton Is Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 13—Protest against the sale of cotton now controlled by the Federal Farm Board to Germany or anyone else at the present time has been filed by Mr. Angus W. McLean, farmer, banker, manufacturer, Governor of North Carolina from 1925 to 1929 and chairman of the War Finance Corporation under Woodrow Wilson, during whose latter term he also served as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. McLean's protest was forwarded in a letter to Mr. Carl Williams, member of the farm board, which the former made public at his home in Lumberton, N. C.

RUMORS HELD TROUBLE MAKER IN ARGENTINA

False Accounts Declared Responsible for Peso Decline

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. (By U. P.)—The rumor mongers of the Argentine are the object of bitter attacks by newspapers here which attribute many of the country's tribulations, including the erratic decline of the value of the peso, to exaggerated reports published in the foreign press and spread verbally here.

The critics admit that the rumors originate here but they put the burden of blame for the damage done to the Nation's credit and reputation upon transmission of unverified reports to important newspapers in the United States and Europe.

Foreign business men, editors and officials of the Government frequently have been called by wireless telephone from New York and London and communicated with by cable following publication of reports that another revolution was impending or that 'desperate last ditch efforts were about to be made to bolster up Argentine currency.

The Argentine Government is faced with a difficult financial and economic situation, as are the majority of the governments of the world. There have been political disorders here which Gen. Jose Uriburu, the Provisional President, has promptly suppressed; but the general situation in the country has remained tranquil and the recent lifting of martial law indicated General Uriburu's confidence in the continued maintenance of order.

Fantastic Stories

While the city of Buenos Aires itself was filled with alarming rumors in the days following the revolution which overthrew President Irigoyen and disorder prevailed in some places there was an air of uncertainty in which rumors of the most fantastic character gained credence. Señor David Uriburu, subprefect general of police, instructed the political division of the Criminal Investigation Department to ascertain the source of the rumors. An official communique issued following the investigation said that it had been learned that a group of men who had been closely connected with the deposed Irigoyen régime were meeting and concocting rumors for the purpose of causing disquiet and damaging the country's credit abroad.

As a result of the discoveries several private houses were raided and a number of men arrested on charges of "manufacturing and circulating false news." Documents also were seized, including a manifesto addressed to army officers and said to contain false statements regarding the Argentine Civic Legion, "the obvious purpose of the manifesto being to sow the seeds of discord among the officers of the army and of the legion."

Political Racketeers

Simultaneously it was said that the lawless element in Buenos Aires, which more and more has become organised along the lines of the racketeering game in Chicago, appeared to be engaged in a systematic campaign for the spreading of alarm in the city, particularly by exploding bombs and attempting to disrupt the public utilities services.

Among some of the rumors which gained wide circulation with the public were: That a fleet of airplanes in the city of Cordoba were about to attack the Capital, but that citizens had invaded the hangars and seized the machines; that the recent parade of the Civic Legion was to be dispersed in various ways, one version being that hand grenades were to be used.

Resentment has been manifest here against the published accounts in United States papers of general strikes, revolutions, financial panic and such false news, designed, it is declared, to affect the exchange and the country's credit.

The fact that martial law prevailed until a short time ago apparently had little effect in preventing rumors, although drastic penalties were provided. With the lifting of martial law it was revealed that under it five men had been executed by firing squads for attempts against the constituted authorities, while an unknown number probably were exiled to the penal colony on the inland of Ushuaia, off the coast of Tierra del Fuego.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

Canada Seeks List Of Building Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 14—The Dominion Government has called for the coöperation of all members of Parliament in the matter of its nation-wide building and construction program to provide employment.

A questionnaire has been sent out to all members asking for lists of public works and undertakings in their own districts which it might be desirable to begin at once.

The political equation has been wiped out, and the questionnaire has gone to Conservative, Liberal, Progressive, Farmer and Labor members alike. An early report that it would go only to Conservative members and defeated candidates is refuted.

From these lists, Mr. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor, will coördinate a construction program for submission to the Cabinet, and Mr. Hugh Stewart, Minister of Labor, will take on the task of directing the actual work.

The works to be constructed will include federal public buildings, armories, post offices, customs offices and similar structures, together with harbor works and bridges, where the latter are federal projects. The funds for the work will be provided out of the emergency fund. Then in addition the Minister of Finance will provide financial aid for provincial and other public works within certain limits by way of grants to the provinces, similar to those paid out of last year's $20,000,000 fund.

The new program will be in addition to the ordinary public works for which money was provided in the main and supplementary estimates.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Brookline Field Concert: People's Symphony Orchestra, Will Dodge directing, Brookline Field, off Pond Avenue, Brookline, 8:30. Program as follows:

1. Overture, "Il Guarany".....Gomes
2. Waltz, "1001 Nights".....Strauss
3. Concerto in E flat for two pianos and orchestra.....Mozart
   Soloists, Julia Amolsky and Moses Smith
4. Selections from "Showboat".....Kern
   Soloists, Phyllis del Castillo, soprano, and J. Alden Edkins, bass
5. From the Suite, "La Farandole,".....Dubois
   I. Les Tambourinaires
   II. La Provencale
   III. Parandole Fantastique
6. First Movement, "Surprise Symphony".....Haydn
7. Cuckoo Clock.....Del Castillo
   Conducted by the composer
8. Finlandia.....Sibelius

Motion Pictures

Majestic—"The Five-Year Plan," 12 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Lynn Historical Society: Open house and museum exhibition, 135 Green Street, Lynn, 2:30 to 5.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture, "Salmon Fishing in Alaska," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3.

Field and Forest Club: Outing, Wollaston Beach, take 2:15 train at South Station.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to etchings and engravings, by Miss Hoyt, 11.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays from 10 to 5 except Mondays, when the Museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions of prints by "French masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. French drawings.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, material illustrating the history of bookmaking. Through the summer.

For Other Exhibitions See Monday's Monitor

FORD TO BUY OHIO LAND

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 13 (AP)—Mr. Frank Stanton, representative of the Ford Motor Company here, announced yesterday he had been notified by Mr. John Crawford, Ford vice-president, that the company had decided to buy land in Lake County upon which to build a $7,000,000 assembly plant.

CENSUS SHOWS NATIVE WHITES ARE INCREASING

Percentage Swells as That of Foreign Born Is at Standstill

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Out of every 100 white persons in the United States 87.7 are native born and 12.3 are of foreign birth, according to 1930 census statistics made public today.

Of the 87.7 native born, 64.4 had parents who were natives of the United States, 15.6 had parents born in foreign lands and 7.7 had one parent native and one foreign born, the figures reveal. Native born population of the United States on April 1, 1930, numbered 95,497,800 as compared with a little over 80,000,000 ten years before.

The foreign-born population practically stood still at about 13,000,000 between 1920 and 1930. The number of foreign born returned in 1930 was 13,368,407, computed by the census bureau to be an increase of only eight-tenths of one per cent over the 1920 population of this class.

While the total white population of the United States increased only 15.7 per cent between 1920 and 1930, the native white population of native parentage showed an increase of 20.1 per cent. The native population of foreign parentage showed an increase of 9.5 per cent and the native population of mixed parentage an increase of 20.8 per cent.

The only section of the country showing an appreciable increase in foreign born was the West, where the increase of 10.4 per cent was mainly in California. The foreign born in the South decreased materially from 595,175 in 1920 to 532,175 in 1930, or 10.6 per cent. In the North there was a slight increase of 0.3 per cent.

The native white population of native parentage showed an increase of 18.8 per cent in the North, an increase of 17.9 per cent in the South and an increase of 37.7 per cent in the West, this last, according to the bureau, "representing without doubt the migration of population from other parts of the United States."

Only two geographic groups of states showed an increase in foreign born. The middle Atlantic states had an increase of 7.3 per cent, and the Pacific states of 12.2 per cent. In New England the foreign born decreased 1.9 per cent. States in which the foreign born increased in the last 10 years were Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, Florida, Oregon, California and the District of Columbia.

U. S. Bars the Roads To Mexican Revels

LAREDO, Texas, Aug. 14 (AP)—The United States Government yesterday ordered the early closing of five international bridges at Del Rio, Laredo, Eagle Pass, Brownsville and Hidalgo, effective Saturday night, due to an announced protest by border Americans against gambling and night life in the Mexican places of chance.

Others, however, both American and Mexican, said the closing would be detrimental to established trade relations between the countries, and Nuevo Laredo authorities started negotiations through diplomatic channels to have the order rescinded.

Although the bridge between El Paso, Texas., and Juarez, Mex., will remain open until midnight as usual, the new order does away with the 24-hour service along the Texas border and effects a night shutdown of passage across the Rio Grande. All bridges open at 8 a. m.

Navy 'Glad to Help' Army Do Its Work

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Amused at the failure of Army pilots to locate and bomb the target hulk Mount Shasta off the Virginia Capes Tuesday, the Navy yesterday offered to provide planes to guide the Army bombers to the target or, if necessary, to take over the entire job of destroying it.

Mr. David S. Ingalls, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics, in a letter to Col. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, now en route to the Philippines, recalled that Mr. Hurley had offered, during President Hoover's trip to the Virgin Islands on board the Arizona, "an army" to help the Navy make contact with one of its cruisers.

"In view of your past consideration and helpful spirit," Mr. Ingalls wrote, "I wish at this time to reciprocate in like manner."

Washington Song Composed for Fête

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 — All America will soon be humming and singing a new song, "Father of the Land We Love," composed for the George Washington bicentennial celebration next year by Mr. George M. Cohan, producer and composer, the bicentennial commission predicted today announcing that 1,000,000 copies of the song will soon be distributed free throughout the country.

Mr. Cohan will start the nation on its singing of the new song, broadcasting it over a nationwide hookup. The broadcast will probably take place in front of the Capitol with the Marine Band accompanying.

Mr. Cohan recently came to Washington to present the first copy of the song to President Hoover. He has waived all financial profit. The new song is said to be the first patriotic ballad ever promoted by the United States Government.

CHILE PUTS CRUCHAGA IN WASHINGTON POST

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 13 (By U. P.)—"I have accepted the offer of the Ambassadorship to Washington with great pleasure." Señor Miguel Cruchaga, chairman of the Spanish-Mexican Claims' Commission, declared yesterday in commenting on reports that he had been named to replace Señor Carlos Davila as Chilean Ambassador to the United States.

Señor Cruchaga was Ambassador to Washington from 1923 to 1927. "Relations between the United States and Chile are now very cordial," Señor Cruchaga said, adding that he would devote his energy to improving them still further.

Road Program Supplies Work To 100,000 Men

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The active federal aid highway program, enriched by appropriations from Congress to help the nation's jobless, involved contracts, including states' work, amounting to $442,500,000 on August 1.

Approximately $30,000,000 more is available from the $125,000,000 appropriated for this year to carry on the construction work on a fifty-fifty basis with the states.

The $442,500,000 total accounts for only the active projects under way on August 1. It does not include highways started and completed earlier in the year.

On August 1, 1930, the active program involved contracts costing $360,000,000. Through the $50,000,000 annual increase in the federal aid appropriation and the allotment of an $80,000,000 emergency fund to the states, this year's work is about four months ahead of last year. It has been estimated this has given work to about 100,000 men.

Mr. C. D. Curtiss, chief of the Division of Control of the Bureau of Public Roads, explained most states used their share of the emergency money early in the year, so it will be expended before Sept. 1, when unexpended portions lapse if projects are not completed. The uncompleted portion of the projects will be finished by regular federal aid and state money.

Iowa was the first State to be paid its entire share of emergency money.

The Sept. 1 date for lapsing of the money was inserted by Congress to get the program under way early.

The active projects called for construction of 18,872 miles of highways, compared with 13,756 a year ago.

Matched with state funds, the $30,000,000 of regular federal aid still available will be swelled to about $65,000,000 for allocation this year.

Farm Coöperative Extends Holdings

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Farmers' National Grain Corporation, Government sponsored farm coöperative, announced yesterday it had purchased the common stock of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elevator Corporation and of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Terminal Corporation, both subsidiaries of the Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Association.

At the same time it was announced that the national concern had made an agreement whereby it will market, handle, or store all grain originating from the producer members of the Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Association.

American Ambassador Feeds Chilean Jobless

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 13 (AP)—Mr. William S. Culbertson, United States Ambassador, doing his bit to help Chile's destitute unemployed, has set up a large outdoor kitchen in the embassy gardens and is feeding from 30 to 40 men a day.

There is a great tureen from which steaming casuela soup is dished out—a meal in itself—and tables at which other foodstuffs are provided.

It is an unusual sight along the fashionable Parque Forestal, where the embassy stands, when the needy jobless shuffle along for the daily handout.

CHURCH RADIOCAST ON AUG. 16 CANCELED

Because of structural changes being made at radio station WEEI, The Christian Science Board of Directors announces that The Mother Church services will not be radiocast on Sunday, Aug. 16.

The Boston Edison Electric Illuminating Company is erecting a new antenna at Weymouth and the only time this work can be done is between signing off on Saturday night and 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

PINCHOT URGES FEDERAL LOAN TO FEED NEEDY

Industrial Haphazardness Denounced as Cause of Depression

DETROIT, Aug. 14 (AP)—Gov. Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, strongly advocated Government financial assistance for the unemployed during the coming winter in an address yesterday before members of Mayor Frank Murphy's unemployment committee.

"If we can declare a moratorium to help Germany, if we can recommend a loan of $1,200,000,000 for Germany, what is there wrong in a Federal loan to feed the needy in America?" said Governor Pinchot.

The Governor discussed various remedies for depression, insisting that the "fundamental remedy" lay in national planning—"To substitute planned and orderly development of our resources, our production and our institutions for the haphazard and unbalanced growth which has led to this depression."

He said private charity should carry a heavier load of relief. Public works, he said, offers but a partial solution, since many states lack funds to finance such activities. Constitutional provisions prevent many states from appropriating money to relieve private distress, he said, and many cities are at the limit of taxation and many unable to borrow further to aid the unemployed.

"The fact is that the only power strong enough, and able to act in time, to meet the new problem of the coming winter is the Government of the United States," said Governor Pinchot. "This is a national emergency.

"I know there is a deficit in the National Treasury," he said. "But I also know that the credit of the United States is good, and that the securities of the Nation are always in demand. The Nation can borrow the money to meet this need.

"There will be strong objection that my proposal is paternalistic—that it will pauperize the people whom the Nation saves from starving. Well, were the people pauperized whom the Nation saved from starving in the Mississippi flood? Is there anything paternalistic when the Nation steps in to save the forests?

During his speech Governor Pinchot took notice of rumors of his candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination.

"I realize that what I am now about to say will undoubtedly be condemned, denounced, or ridiculed as a bid for the Republican presidential nomination," he said. "It is nothing of the sort. This nation has come to a pretty pass if a man cannot say what needs to be said in the public interest without being charged with a political intention.

"I propose to say what I think needs be said, and let the heathen rage. What is the good of a man in high office if he sees the truth and will not tell it to the people?"

Bank Head's Son Pays Depositors

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—A story of 14 years' toil to earn $1,200,000 with which to pay off the losses of depositors in his father's bank was revealed last night by Mr. Robert C. Jenkins.

The story first became known through the filing in Nassau County Court of a satisfaction of judgment for $406,014.62, which represented the last installment of the losses, paid dollar for dollar.

In 1907 the First National Bank of Brooklyn, at that time the only Brooklyn member of the New York Clearing House, failed. The president, Mr. Robert C. Jenkins Sr., passed on six months later. His son, then a 26-year-old assistant cashier, vowed to pay off the depositors.

With part of the money salvaged from the wrecked bank he set up a brokerage firm and went to work. On Oct. 4, 1921, he paid off the last cent, but neglected to file the satisfaction of judgment until just recently, when it became necessary to close a real estate transaction.

Dublin Moves To Put Down Civil Disorder

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Aug. 13—Growing indications of civil disorder in the Irish Free State are causing police authorities considerable uneasiness. Several attempts at train wrecking, coupled with assassinations of a police superintendent and some witnesses within recent months, and discovery of many secret ammunition dumps, have provoked drastic action in official quarters.

Of special significance is the outbreak of political disorder Wednesday in the border county of Cavan, when a serious incident occurred between Orangemen demonstrators from Northern Ireland and Republicans. Timely intervention of civic guards avoided a clash. Republicans, armed with sticks, had assembled in force to stop the Ulstermen's demonstration commemorating the siege and release of Derry. No firearms were employed by either side, but the element of terrorism was shown by destruction of railway lines, cutting telegraph and telephone wires and blocking roads with felled trees.

In a public utterance this week Mr. Fitzgerald Kenny, Minister of Justice, announced that Parliamentary bills are being drafted to confer additional powers on the police force, and the question is being considered whether armed political crime should be triable by special tribunal judges with power to inflict capital punishment, or by court-martial. The system of trial by jury has broken down as a result of intimidation of jurors and the refusal of witnesses to give evidence against offenders.

That a serious undercurrent of disorder exists was made clear by last week's speech of the Minister of Justice to the civic guard, when he warned his men that "more troubled and dangerous times" lay ahead. The proposed new bill seeks drastic powers for search, arrest and detention. In suppression of illegal drilling, known to be widespread throughout the Free State, police will have the assistance of the military if necessary. Provisions are made for interment of persons suspected of being associated with a treasonable organization.

According to the Minister of Justice there is a group styling itself the Irish Republican Army, which is determined to establish by bomb and gun the ascendancy of a very small minority. The Government is grappling with the situation with a view to disbanding the illegal organization. The Constitutional Republican Group has denounced the outrages and the semiofficial organ of the Fianna Fail Party offers a suggestion for strengthening the new police measure.

Gumdrops' Gummy Temperature But Technology Thesis Subject

At just what temperature do gumdrops become gummy, and what has a college thesis of dictionary thickness to do with it?

Students at Massachusetts Institute of Technology are obliged to concern themselves with such theses and at least one young man concerned himself with the stickiness of candy. But others preferred mosquitoes, rotor ships, or prosaic old steam engines.

For it is a momentous occasion, this choosing of a subject for one's thesis at Technology. The best part of a year must be spent on it, reading, investigating, diagramming and covering whole reams of paper with the writing of it. The average length is that of an ordinary book, and about 50,000 words will usually do the job, though some have been longer.

The subjects are as varied as are the applications of technology to the modern world, and that seems ad infinitum. Professors at Massachusetts Institute of Technology tell of strange projects which in the past engaged the attention of the thesis-minded. One enterprising student decided to base his researches about the rotor ship. He built one and sailed it off Technology's front lawn on the Charles River. He made numerous tests and he produced his book which was accepted. Incidentally he must have had a lot of fun.

Another young man had always wondered how far a mosquito could fly; so he bent his energies to find out. The results were disappointing when he found that they usually travel no farther than a mile. Further investigation revealed that they may be carried by the wind immense distances. This explained to him the nocturnal humming in bedrooms far from breeding water. His thesis, besides helping him, helped the authorities in the fight against the insects.

Most of the investigations are not so far removed from actual technical work. The student who was looking into the proper temperatures for candy manufacture kept close to motors and gauges and steam pipes, for he spent most of his research time in candy factories where temperatures have to be exact to keep the candy from sticking and to allow ease of handling.

Others devote their time to investigating costs of steam-electric power generation, to aeronautical problems, or to building construction. They visit factories, bridge-constructions and other places where engineering feats are observed. They have looked into the repairing of the underpinning of the Boston Public Library; have followed the plans for the Massachusetts Avenue underpass and have watched the Kenmore Square subway progress.

It often profits a factory owner to allow these men to come into his plant. They may discover changes and improvements which can be made, worth dollars and cents to the company. They may work out with measured accuracy processes which before were done by "rule of thumb" methods. Often they do the work which high-priced experts would be required to do otherwise.

Yet it is all for one purpose, and in the end, when the day's investigation is over, back goes the young engineer to his room, to add, by means of diagrams, calculations, or written material, to the growing mass of pages which shall one day be an accepted thesis.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; gentle variable winds, with not much change in temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday, with not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Saturday, with not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate south winds, with mostly overcast weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Aug.14	Max. Aug.13		8 a.m. Aug.14	Max. Aug.13
Atlantic City	74	80	Nantucket	74	84
Bismarck	62	90	New Orleans	74	84
Boston	76	81	New York	66	92
Buffalo	66	80	Norfolk, Va.	74	82
Calgary	40	..	North Platte	76	100
Charleston	74	84	Philadelphia	64	74
Chicago	64	72	Phoenix, Ariz.	68	72
Cincinnati	66	72	Pittsburgh	70	80
Denver	62	94	Portland, Me.	66	82
Eastport, Me.	52	86	Raleigh	70	82
Hatteras	66	86	St. Louis	66	86
Helena, Mont.	78	86	St. Paul	52	62
Huron, S. D.	66	80	Salt Lake City	56	84
Jacksonville	76	90	San Francisco	54	70
Kansas City	70	76	Santa Fe, N.M.	72	92
Key West	82	88	Seattle	72	80
Los Angeles	64	86	Tampa	66	88
Memphis	64	72	Washington	56	86
Miami, Fla.	72	86	Wichita, Kan	70	82
Montreal	72	84	Williston, N.D.	56	86

High Tides at Boston

Friday 11:38 p. m., Saturday 12:10 p. m.
Height of tides 11.1 feet, 10.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:18 p. m.

WORCESTER AUDITORIUM

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 11 (AP)—The Worcester Municipal Memorial Auditorium Commission yesterday awarded to the George A. Fuller Construction Company of Boston, at an approximate figure of $1,753,000, the contract for the construction of the Memorial Auditorium Building at Lincoln Square.

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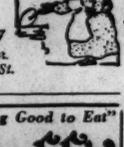

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BUILDING-LOAN PLAN STABILITY IS EMPHASIZED

Joint Convention Receives Messages From Hoover and MacDonald

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14 — Unqualified indorsement of the stability and usefulness of building and loan associations, as evidenced by the fact that they have weathered the depression with only fractional losses, has been the tenor of speeches and discussions at the thirty-ninth annual convention of the United States Building and Loan League and the third International Congress of Building Societies in joint session here.

Dr. William G. Gordon, State Secretary of Banking for Pennsylvania; Mr. James J. Davis, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and Mr. J. Williamson Smith, Philadelphia banker, in speeches, all gave evidence of the strength of such associations.

"In the last 12 years," Dr. Gordon said, "the losses sustained by the stockholders in the building and loan associations of the Greater Philadelphia area will not exceed 1½ per cent of their total assets. Surely the safety of 98½ per cent out of each dollar invested over a period of 12 years is a good record."

Building and loan associations will be strengthened by their experiences during the depression, according to Mr. Davis, for history shows the most substantial asset is real estate.

In discussing the relationship of the banker to the building and loan associations, Mr. Smith said that the associations, through the stress of financial readjustment, have had a loss ratio of only 2.66 per cent of total resources throughout the United States since 1929.

A message from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, who sent a personal representative to the convention, indorsed the building and loan plan of home ownership.

An invitation from President Hoover to the United States Building and Loan League to participate in the Conference on Home Building and Ownership in Washington this fall was read to the convention by Mr. W. O. Woods, Treasurer of the United States.

With the usual succession of officers, Mr. William E. Best, Pittsburgh, vice-president, will be elected president of the league Friday, succeeding Mr. R. Holtby Myers of Los Angeles.

Sun Temple City Linked to Capital

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—Sogamozo or Sugamuxi, the sacred city of the Chibchas Indians, which contains the ruins of the famous Temple of the Sun, is to be connected with this city by railroad.

The finishing touches are now being put to the 152-mile Northeast Railroad, under construction by a Belgian concern. When completed, the line will run from Bogota to Sogamozo and later will be extended to Bucaramanga, 300 miles from here.

Sogamozo, the modern name for the sacred city, was founded by the Chibchas, whose civilization is considered by historians to have been equaled in North and South America only by the Indians of Mexico and Peru. There they constructed their Temple of the Sun, which was so rich in gold and jewels that it is reputed to have been the original El Dorado—the goal of scores of Spanish expeditions to Central and South America.

$8,064,347 Crop Sold by Fruit Group in East

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Sixty-six farmers' coöperative associations including 9132 growers located in 12 northeastern states, marketed fruits valued at $8,064,347 in 1929, according to the Federal Farm Board. The 12 states included in this report are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Maryland, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and West Virginia.

In addition to this large fruit business, these associations, the board states, sold coöperatively $1,966,947 worth of other farm products, chiefly vegetables. Locally, mostly to neighboring farmers, the members also sold produce amounting to $1,915,833.

The following are the individual state sales from fruit handled coöperatively:

Massachusetts, $3,004,420; New York, $1,753,807; New Jersey, $1,683,857; West Virginia, $648,984; Pennsylvania, $530,564; Maine, $221,453; Maryland, $168,781; New Hampshire, $51,001; Connecticut, $1500; Vermont, none; Delaware, none, and Rhode Island, none; total, $8,064,347.

The total assets of these coöperatives are listed by the farm board as $2,430,519, and liabilities, other than capital, amounted to $1,097,134, giving a net investment of $1,333,385.

Thirty of these organizations marketed primarily small fruits such as cranberries, strawberries, grapes and blueberries. Twenty-seven marketed principally tree fruits, including apples, peaches, pears and cherries.

The major business of five of the other organizations was in farm products other than fruits, largely vegetables, and the other four handled mostly supplies. Forty-five of the 66 associations handled supplies sold to farmers.

The following table by the farm board gives the cash farm income received by farmers in the 12 northeastern states on the six chief commercial fruit crops, including the fruits sold coöperatively and otherwise:

Apples, $46,040,000; strawberries, $9,859,000; peaches, $7,361,000; cranberries, $6,314,000; grapes, $4,118,000; pears, $3,378,000.

New York and West Virginia are the two leading apple states, producing 39.4 and 16.2 per cent, respectively, of the total production of apples in the 12 northeastern states included in the survey. Only about 3.5 per cent of the cash farm income from apples comes from coöperative sales of this fruit in that area.

All of the northeastern states derived some cash income from the sale of strawberries, according to the farm board, but not all of them marketed this fruit through coöperatives. Maryland and Delaware are the largest producers in that area, producing 37.6 per cent and 19.6 per cent, respectively, of the strawberries raised in the five commercial-producing states.

Now Here Is a Bird That Climbs Back Into the Nest If It Falls Out

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—A young bird that can climb back into its nest when it falls out, another feathered creature that trims his plumage to enhance his beauty and still another that dances to attract the attention of the lady-birds are among the unusual types represented in a collection of more than 3000 speciments of birds brought here by Mr. Ernest G. Holt, who led the Brazil-Venezuela expedition of the National Geographic Society.

There are other birds of gorgeous plumage, like the cock-of-the-rock; tiny specimens with abnormally long bills, and orioles that weave nests five feet long.

The collection has been presented to the National Museum. While only preliminary work has been done in classifying the collection, authorities already have discovered that it contains many rare specimens, some of them possibly entirely new to natural science. About 50 per cent of the birds are new to the museum's collection, it is estimated.

The hoatzin is the bird whose young can climb back into their nest when they fall out. The nestlings have a queer "thumb" or claw at the bend of the wing when hatched. The adult bird builds its nest on bushes hanging over the water. If a young one falls out, it swims to shore with perfect ease and climbs back to its nest. The "thumb" falls off when the bird becomes full grown and has learned to fly.

The mot-mot, another of the specimens, is very beautiful, with a coat of greenish sheen, a head of turquoise and aquamarine colors and long graceful tail feathers more than twice its length.

"But the mot-mot," say officials of the National Geographic Society, "is not satisfied with its natural beauty and insists on performing a beauty operation that might be compared to the eyebrow plucking of Miss 1931."

So it bites away a part of its tail feathers, to leave them in a shape like the feathers on a butt of an arrow.

The cock-of-the-rock, celebrated for its beauty, is about the size of a pigeon, and is feathered from head to foot in a striking flame color. A large double crest sweeps from his bill to the base of his skull. The hen is of a rich brown color.

A few of the other unusual birds in the Geographic's collection are tiny manikins, the males of which dance before the females; the capuchiu or bald-headed calf-bird, which has a hoarse cry like a calf; the smallest woodpecker in the world, smaller than many humming birds; the smallest American kingfisher, of less bulk than a house wren, which has forsaken the fishing ways of the kingfisher tribe and lives wholly upon insects; jacamars, shaped like giant humming birds; and cotingas, highly colored creatures with extra wing feathers which hum during flight. An outstanding specimen of the collection has been identified as a Heilprin's jay, a very rare bird of which only two specimens have previously been recorded, one in Philadelphia and one in Europe.

FARMERS TO ENTER ARGENTINA FREE

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. (By U. P.)—Farm workers able to show employment contracts will be exempt from consular taxes when they embark for Argentina, according to a decree of the Argentine Provisional Government.

The Government has taken this step to encourage the entrance of immigrants whose presence here will aid in the development of the land.

In justifying this decree, it was pointed out that these immigrants will immediately be sent to the agricultural districts, thus helping the nation's development without affecting domestic employment.

ASIATIC TREE GROWS WELL IN CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Experimental plantations of the Asiatic chestnut have been made in North Carolina by the Department of Conservation and Development in coöperation with the United States Bureau of Plant Industry.

They look promising, according to inspectors of the Federal Bureau who recently made a trip through some of the plantations.

MAYOR WALKER VISITS GERMAN CHANCELLOR

BERLIN, Aug. 14 (AP)—Mayor James J. Walker of New York, who expressed his sympathy for Germany's financial troubles in a transatlantic radiocast last night, today spent 20 minutes with Dr. Heinrich Bruening, the Chancellor.

Afterward he started for the suburb of Oberschoeneweide to visit the General Electric plant.

What Is a Few Million Dollars Among Friends?

NOTHING BUT A SLIP OF PAPER TO SHOW GREAT WEALTH

Left to Right—Henry L. Wilson, Treasurer, Boston Elevated Railway; Robert J. Bottomly of the Metropolitan Transit Commission; Gen. Edward L. Logan, Chairman of Commission; Joseph L. Wiggin, Member of Commission. Back Row, Left to Right—H. Ware Barnum, General Counsel for Elevated; Roscoe Walsworth, Member of Commission; Louis Mahoney of Halsey Stuart & Co.; Henry Nichols, Vice-President, National Shawmut Bank; Samuel P. White, Counsel for Commission.

BOSTON CHECK FOR $21,000,000 AIDS 'EL' PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

railway directed with dividends upon the common stock ordered, the commission was named to finance the cost.

The trustees of the Metropolitan Transit District are: General Logan, Boston, chairman; Mr. Joseph Wiggin, Malden; Mr. Roscoe Walsworth, Revere; Mr. Robert J. Bottomly, Boston; and Mr. Henry I. Harriman, Newton.

At the meeting today, the Boston Elevated Railway was represented by Mr. Henry L. Wilson, treasurer; Mr. H. Ware Barnum, general counsel, and Mr. Charles B. Gleason, attorney.

The $21,000,000 check, which was presented with hardly more formality than had it been one for 21 cents, is hand lettered in gold and black on special sheepskin parchment. It was signed by Mr. Wiggin and General Logan.

Hungary Obtains £5,000,000 Loan

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Aug. 14—Hungary has succeeded in obtaining the international loan of £5,000,000 for which it has been negotiating for many months, according to official information here today.

The result was achieved through the coöperation of French, Swiss and Dutch financial groups, the French taking the largest fraction—£2,500,000. Owing to conditions in the London and New York money markets, neither England nor the United States is at present participating, but it is expected here that present negotiations will result in American participation to the extent of £2,000,000.

Success has come at a time when Hungary was threatened with a still more serious financial crisis, when the stability of its currency was severely menaced and confidence of the business world here at the lowest ebb.

The loan will strengthen the reserves of the Hungarian National Bank so that emergency financial measures now operating, such as the closing of banks and credit restrictions which were planned to continue until the end of August, can now be withdrawn immediately.

PORTO RICAN MAYOR STILL IN CONTROL

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Aug. 14 (By U. P.)—Mayor Roberto H. Todd was still in charge at the City Hall yesterday despite the fact that a new law establishing a commission form of government became effective at midnight last night. While Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, who favored the bill setting up the commission government, remained silent, Mayor Todd issued a statement declaring that his de facto Government will continue no matter what decision the Insular Supreme Court renders.

Governor Roosevelt "believes that he was predestined to come here to save Porto Rico," Mayor Todd declared. He asserted that he would carry his fight to the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

TEXTILE FOUNDATION TO GIVE FELLOWSHIP

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Textile Foundation, which is expending the income from a $1,250,000 fund on projects designed to promote the textile industry, will distribute $100,000 in fellowships in September, Mr. Stuart W. Cramer Sr., of Charlotte, has announced.

Mr. Cramer is treasurer of the organization. He is one of the men appointed by President Hoover to supervise distribution of the money realized from the sale of dyestuff patents confiscated during the World War and turned over to Congress for use in development of the textile industry.

MIDSHIPMEN RETURN FROM LONG CRUISE

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 14 (AP)—Back from a cruise that began June 5 at Annapolis, 980 midshipmen arrived in Hampton Roads today on the battleships Arkansas and Wyoming, composing the training squadron of the scouting fleet.

They will sail for Annapolis Aug. 25, arriving next day. The midshipmen will disembark there, and will be granted a leave of absence of 30 days to visit their homes.

PRISON TERMS INCREASING FOR DRY VIOLATIONS

July Shows 282 More Jailed Than in 1930, and Raises Average Sentence

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 — Jail sentences imposed upon prohibition law violators last month numbered 1139, totaling 452 years, as compared with 857 sentences, totaling 371 years during the same month a year ago, according to figures announced by the prohibition bureau today.

These figures are termed by Col. A. W. W. Woodcock, director, the most significant in a group of statistics comparing prohibition enforcement activities now and a year ago. "We like to assume that they indicate that more important cases are being made," he declared.

Approximately 80 more arrests were made in July of this year than in that period a month ago, but Colonel Woodcock declined to say whether the enlarged prohibition force was responsible for this, saying that it is too early to make any comment on the results of the work of the augmented force which started an intensive campaign against the liquor traffic July 1.

The July statistics indicate that the bureau is progressing in its work of clearing the judicial docket. A year ago at the end of July there were 28,303 cases on the docket, compared with 19,604 at the end of July, 1931. A considerable decrease in the number of jury trials was noted. Only 84 were convicted by juries last month, in comparison with 176 in July, 1930. Maryland, Colonel Woodcock's home State, set the record for still seizures last month with 111 captured.

Doak in Plea For Respect In Trade Dealing

SILVER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 14 (AP)—A plea for coöperation and understanding between employer and employee in these "trying times" from Mr. W. N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, was read to the Smaller Industries Conference here today.

"Men and management engaged in any line of business," Mr. Doak said, "are primarily actuated by the desire for personal gain. This desire, however, in our enlightened day, must be modified by the personal respect which each group owes to the other.

"The returns for service may be designated as profits or earnings; but any commercial business must show satisfactory financial returns if it is to exist and advance and otherwise fill its proper place in the industrial or business field. When contented and satisfied workers are allied with fair dealing and considerate employers, the combination is an unbeatable one."

Mr. Doak emphasized the value of the intimate personnel relation that exists in the small plants, of which there are nearly 300,000 in the nation. Such relations, he said, "help avoid the engendering of differences and disputes, which, when matured, would mean the stoppage of work and possible loss in pay and profits."

RIVET MARKS START OF 18 MONTHS' WORK

KEARNY, N. J., Aug. 13 (AP)—The first rivet in the keel of a $4,000,000 ship being constructed for the Grace Lines was driven today by Gov. Morgan F. Larson. Nearly 2000 employees of the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, to whom the ceremony meant the assurance of 18 months' work, cheered him.

The vessel is the second of four in the Grace Company's $17,000,000 shipbuilding program. All will be used in the Panama and western service. The keel of the first was assembled several weeks ago. The vessels are to be 508 feet long and of 16,000 tons displacement.

WESTFIELD RATE RAISED $2

WESTFIELD, Mass., Aug. 14 (AP)—A tax rate of $34 per $1000, an increase of $2 over last year, and the highest in the history of this city, was announced today.

Reich Extremists Still to Be Watched

* * *

Vote Failure Only Averted Immediate Trouble

* * *

Third of People Remain Foes of Régime

* * *

(Continued from Page 1)

been withdrawn and withheld. Victory might have meant bankruptcy and chaos and perhaps civil war. Therefore it is proper to receive the results with satisfaction. But it is not proper to deceive ourselves as to the strength of the parties.

Extremist Total High

When it is said that there are only 37 per cent instead of 50 per cent of active malcontents in Germany, we may be thankful there are not more, but unless we are foolish we will treat seriously the 37 per cent. That is an extraordinarily high percentage of persons who are ready for ruin, who will disregard foreign opinion and the future of their country merely to overthrow the Government a few months earlier than it might normally be overthrown. They are so exasperated they do not care what happens and that is a most dangerous mentality. Now there surely is no other country in the world where the proportion of reckless persons is half as high. It is better to understand this rather than attempt to conceal it by insisting on the fact that 63 per cent of Prussians have more or less preserved what the rest of the world calls sanity. That 37 per cent is abnormal. It should be considered carefully and not complacently treated as negligible. It denotes that something is desperately wrong with Germany and it may be that the rest of the world can help put it right.

Instead, therefore, of railing or mocking at Nationalists and Hitlerites, to say nothing of the Communists, it would be more sensible to remove the conditions which have fostered them. Those conditions are doubtless partly of internal origin. They are brought about by a sense of oppression. Germany, rightly or wrongly, feels it has been humiliated, treated unjustly at Versailles, driven into bankruptcy by reparations, and stripped of its capital through inflation. There is necessarily exaggeration, but it is advisable occasionally to see things through the eyes of the Nationalists and Hitlerites.

Assistance Needed

Does it not follow that other countries would do well not to harden their hearts against Germany, but on the contrary to restore it by political and financial assistance to a state of normality. Mad Germany would be a danger to Europe, and ultimately to America. Diplomacy which would refuse all concessions, or would attach to concessions more humiliating terms, is shortsighted. It simply serves to increase the strength of the extremists and bring nearer political and economic catastrophe, the effects of which would be felt far outside German borders.

The lesson of this German plebiscite is, therefore, a lesson which foreign observers are not too disposed to draw, namely that since the Nationalists and Hitlerites have failed, they can be looked upon as nonexistant. The lesson is that if that 37 per cent is not to be allowed to grow into 50, 60, 70 or 80 per cent, the task of saving Germany, and with Germany its whole social system, must be undertaken methodically, sympathetically and whole-heartedly. This is not the time to waste in logic chopping, and cautious, partial and ineffective measures. Statesmen and economists should place on their desk a card on which is warningly inscribed, "37 per cent."

Nevertheless there is room for rejoicing in that Europe has a breathing space. Dr. Heinrich Bruening and Herr Otto Braun are confirmed in office for some time, and they, with the backing of what is presumably a majority of the German people, will doubtless display moderation. They ask nothing better to be given than the possibility of saving Germany from the extremists. But they can only do so provided a cordial helping hand is extended to them.

Cotton Veneer Panels Give South New Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Another use for cotton, a wood paneling that includes a combination of wood veneer and cotton, is on display in the office of Mr. Martin Cannon, in the First National Bank Building.

Mr. Cannon says that the manufacturers have furnished homes and offices in almost every state in the union and have alowed these offices and homes sufficient length of time to stand in order to see what the result of the test of time and the change in atmospheric conditions will have upon it.

Mr. Cannon has completed outfitting his office and office furniture with the new product, which offers an opportunity for consumption of between 75,000 and 1,000,000 bales of cotton in the United States.

TEACHING METHODS SWELL PIANO SALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 13—Widespread teaching of music in the public schools, together with new methods of piano instruction, have resulted in a definite swing of the general public toward the piano, a movement that is reflected in increased sales and manufacture of the instruments, according to Mr. Farny R. Wurlitzer, musical instrument manufacturer of North Tonawanda.

Checking up his figures on sales this year, and comparing them with those of last year, Mr. Wurlitzer learned the increase was nearly 15 per cent.

T. L. Reed Hams 23c
Smoked Shoulder, B&S 15c
Boneless Beef Pot Roast 25c
Fancy Bacon, Sliced 25c
Boneless Sirloin Roast 45c
Campbell's Soup, all kinds ..... 3 for 25c
Gorton's Fish Cakes 11c
Puffed Rice ..... 2 for 27c
Puffed Wheat ..... 2 for 23c
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FRIDAY and SATURDAY
Cherry & Webb Co.
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The Store for Thrifty People
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A Great Sale of Silk Underwear
All Silk Crepe de Chine and Satin—
$2—$2.50 Values, $1.44
$3—$3.50 Values, $1.94
MERRIMACK STREET FLOOR

Concentrated, Liquid
EGG SHAMPOO
Cleanses thoroughly, naturally. Leaves hair soft and lovely. Especially good for hair that tends to be oily.
Pint bottle $1.00 Postpaid
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Cynthia Sweets
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Friday and Saturday!
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A COOL PLACE TO DINE
Here you will find all the popular warm weather dishes—a large variety of freshly prepared salads served ice cold—numerous cold meats and salad combinations—crackers and milk—iced tea—iced coffee—and that Big Bottle of Better Milk.
TONIGHT'S BLUE PLATE SPECIAL
BROILED HALIBUT
Lemon Butter
Cole Slaw Potatoes
Rolls and Butter
35c
OVER 1,000,000 MEALS A WEEK

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Aladdin-like, It Does YOUR Bidding

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In the light of modern magic and the wonders of its accomplishments, Gas is comparable with the Arabian Nights' fantasies of old.

You do not "rub a lamp," but you light Gas in your home and . . . lo! . . . a magic thing has happened. A room glows with warmth . . . clothes are washed and dried . . . the food by which you live is cooked deliciously . . . water gushes hot from a faucet to cleanse and refresh your body . . . Gas Refrigeration keeps foods fresh and cold.

In a thousand ways Gas is the Magic Lamp of today . . . a servant and a "good genie" . . . a symbol of modern achievement, serving you faithfully, painstakingly, day in and day out

Visit any of the conveniently located neighborhood Showrooms of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company and see the latest in Gas Appliances that make for comfort and convenience

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100 Arlington Street Boston, Mass.

OIL PRICES RISE AS SOUTHWEST REDUCES FLOW

New Texas Law Held First Step in Victory Over Market Slump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 14—Governors, militiamen, legislators, and oil operators who have been fighting for weeks to stop the flow of oil pouring on a depressed market from the midcontinent field of the Southwest, had part of the torrent checked today. With a new conservation law fashioned by Texas legislators, they expected to dam the greatest break in east Texas, then shortly gain complete victory, with conservation of the resources of the Southwest, stabilization of the oil market and production, and better business for the area.

A general trend upward in crude oil prices was forecast. This started Thursday in east Texas when Magnolia Petroleum posted a 25-cent, flat price, where oil has been selling as low as 7 and 8 cents a barrel in a competitive selling market. An Oklahoma refinery, Cushing Refinery & Gasoline Company of Cushing and Blackwell, offered $1 a barrel in Oklahoma where posted prices are 42 to 50 cents a barrel. The price was $1.89 in January, 1930, and $1.19 in October.

Dispatches from the East indicated that the success of the Texas conservation law and the posting of higher prices in the Southwest were reflected in a rally in oil securities on the New York Stock Exchange.

Texas started machinery for slowing down production today. East Texas producers had started a movement for voluntarily curbing of production and Gov. Ross S. Sterling's threat to use the militia to stop overproduction still held, while awaiting actual enforcement of the emergency legislation.

Oklahoma's shutdown under martial law had effectively stopped production of the Oklahoma City fiush field, for Wednesday showed only 1257 barrels. Gauged potential of July 1 was 7,878,554 barrels although this figure admittedly could not be reached. Gov. William H. Murray announced no compromise in his stand for $1 oil.

Public Hearing Planned For Oil Men in Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 14—A public hearing for all oil men of the State has been set for Aug. 24 by the Railroad Commission as the first step in the new program of oil and gas conservation authorized by the Texas Legislature at a special session just closed.

The two bills, one a conservation measure and the other a pipeline bill, were passed. Gov. Ross S. Sterling has already signed the former, placing it in immediate effect. Machinery to enforce the provisions of the latter, however, has not yet been set up, and it is thought that actual enforcement will not be possible until about Sept. 1.

CONTRACT SIGNED FOR PRISON ADDITION

Dr. Warren A. Stearns, commissioner of correction, yesterday signed the contract for construction of a receiving and an administration building at the Norfolk State Prison Colony at a cost of approximately $265,000.

The two buildings will be erected by Frankini Brothers of Medford. They were authorized by the last Legislature and comprise a part of Gov. Joseph B. Ely's proposed building program. They are expected to be completed by Jan. 1, 1932.

DRY HEAD DENOUNCES USE OF WOMAN DECOY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The suspension of two Buffalo prohibition agents, Mr. Arthur C. Peach and Mr. Ralph Dell, accused of using a woman as a decoy in arresting violators, was announced today by Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, Prohibition Director.

Colonel Woodcock said it was his understanding the men employed a girl to act as informer and purchase liquor herself. "This girl was not paid by the federal government," he said. "I don't know who paid her. We do not believe in the employment of such methods and will not stand for them anywhere in the prohibition service."

Costa Rican Election To Be Hard Fought

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (By U. P.)—President Gonzalez Viguez has issued a decree setting the elections for President of the Republic for Feb. 14, 1932, and the campaign already is well under way.

Six candidates have been electioneering, but it is generally conceded that the actual contest for the presidency lies between Señor Manuel Castro Quesada, former Minister to Washington, and Señor Ricardo Jimenez, twice President of Costa Rica.

When Señor Castro Quesada arrived here some weeks ago from Washington and was obliged to resign his position as Minister to the United States, he was thought to be entering the campaign as manager for another candidate who would assure him retention as the country's diplomatic envoy to the northern republic. A political power here, he had successfully managed three presidential campaigns in the past and had always been rewarded with appointment to the Washington post. He also served for a time as Minister of Foreign Affairs. On his arrival, a small group of friends hailed him as the coming president, and his party has grown rapidly.

Señor Jimenez has been advanced by friends as the man to direct the destinies of Costa Rica ever since the day he relinquished power on May 1, 1928, to the present Executive. He had then finished his second four-year term. He had held, besides, the presidency of Congress, the seat of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, several terms in Congress, diplomatic positions in Europe and the United States, and other minor offices, and declared that he would retire to a peaceful life on a Pacific coast plantation. He even declined to continue his practice of law. He was elected as congressman from the Province of Cartago in February, 1930, but declined to attend sessions of the legislative body.

Señor Jimenez' partisans nominated him for the presidential race more than two months ago, but he refused to accept, reiterating that he was done with public life. The entry of Señor Castro Quesada into the race changed the situation, however, causing two other candidates to unite forces and offer their combined parties in support of Señor Jimenez, who finally accepted.

That the campaign will be hard fought is indicated by the fact that the party of Señor Castro Quesada has already accused Señor Jimenez of being a hireling of the Electric Bond and Share Company. This charge was based on the fact that the former President has given legal advice to the local subsidiaries of the American concern recently.

RALLY COMMITTEE PICKS SPRINGFIELD

The executive committee of the Republican State Committee voted unanimously yesterday in favor of holding the proposed New England Republican Party rally in Springfield on Sept. 25.

If the other New England state Republican committees agree to the place and the date, the rally will take place in the Coliseum on the grounds of the Eastern States Exposition.

START WORK AT BENNINGTON

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 14 (AP)—The contract for the erection of the first four buildings at Bennington College at Bennington, Vt., the nation's newest college to be for women only, was awarded yesterday to E. J. Pinney, Inc., of this city at a cost of $600,000. Ground-breaking exercises will be held Sunday and actual construction will begin Monday morning.

CANADIAN PLAN ON LIQUOR PUTS PROFIT IN LEAD

Government Control, Says Winnipeg Pastor, Does Not Control at All

Public sentiment throughout the Dominion of Canada is growing away from the present system of government control of the liquor traffic. This statement was made by the Rev. Dr. J. Richmond Craig of Winnipeg, Man., who hase been in Boston as the guest of the Rev. Dr. Edgar J. Helms, head of the Morgan Memorial, during a tour of the United States.

In all the provinces from Nova Scotia to British Columbia, except the dry Province of Prince Edward Island, the dispensation of liquor comes under government control, says Dr. Craig.

"From what I have observed throughout the Dominion, government control means no control. The Government is out to reap a financial profit from its liquor business. Public sentiment is leaning more and more in favor of high license and strict enforcement. This system, which prevails in England and Scotland, may yet displace the present control system."

Dr. Craig said that many persons are being misled by the term "government control," which actually means that the Government is handling, not controlling, the liquor business. Dr. Craig said that there are still evidences of bootlegging.

He declared that throughout his tour of the United States he has seen few evidences of liquor, though almost everywhere he went liquor was declared to be plentiful. The fact that Americans go to Canada obviously to obtain a drink of liquor belies such conditions, he said.

Discussing employment conditions,

He Finds Canadians Want New Liquor Law

REV. DR. J. RICHMOND CRAIG

he said that the curtailed production of wheat in the prairie provinces has had a serious effect on labor conditions. Charitable organizations in Vancouver, with which Mr. Craig is connected, are feeding 7000 men who have been affected by the Canadian wheat situation. These men are known as "floaters" and as a rule do not go to Vancouver from the wheat country until later in the season.

Dr. Craig predicted that wheat growing will never hold such a prominent place in Canadian industry as in the past. Mixed farming will prove to be the solution to the problems brought about by curtailment of wheat production, he believes, throughout Manitoba and the other great prairie provinces. He expects Winnipeg with its geographical position as the "gateway to the Northwest" will become a great distributing center for the prairie country.

Art Association of Newport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Newport, R. I.

CONSERVATIVE Newport has responded with intelligent interest to the exhibition of French modern art now on view at the Art Association. This exhibition, which will continue through Aug. 20, has been made possible through the courtesy of Mr. Frank Crowninshield, who lent his collection. Some 95 paintings, bronzes, drawings and lithographs fill the main gallery and corridor.

The gallery's entire east wall is occupied by a group of Dunoyer de Segonzac's virile oil paintings. The beauty of this artist's work is also revealed in his water colors, some of which hang on the opposite wall and in the corridor. These are handled with simplicity and assurance.

Near the de Segonzac oils hang four by Modigliani. The remote, melancholy beauty of Modigliani's art is intensified rather than relieved by the whimsical vein running through his work. In this it is not unlike the poetry of Heine, whose wit served to heighten the bitterness and beauty of his art.

Across the gallery, in vivid contrast, is a group of five paintings by Marie Laurencin. Her dream ladies are alike in their exotic, gracile charm. In these days, when many women seek to emulate, in their art, the masculine qualities, Mlle. Laurencin has become remarkable for her utter femininity.

Spontaneity of Line

Two paintings by Pascin have poetic delicacy of color and spontaneity ofline. Next to these hang two heads, a nude figure of a woman and a still-life, the work of Derain. Rich browns and ochres are the predominating colors. These lead to two pictures by Forain, an oil painting and a pastel. Like Daumier, Forain is preëminently an illustrator. Each face and figure is instinct with personality and character.

In the center of the north wall hang three paintings by Masereel. They are somber but rich in color, while the central picture, representing a nude figure, achieves an amazingly plastic sense of form. Two typical Braques, satisfying in their balance of line and color, are placed near them, along with a portrait abstraction of Braque by Picasso—in itself a stimulating adventure in what Duncan Phillips terms "the new language of design."

Kisling's fluid line and ecstatic color find expression in two paintings dominating the west wall, one of a reclining female figure, the other of a boy's head. Near these hangs a pastel drawing of a nude woman by Degas, where the beautifully modulated line combines accuracy and force with delicacy and freedom.

The catholicity of Mr. Crowninshield's collection is exemplified in the two rows of smaller drawings, water colors and lithographs lining the walls of the corridor. The powerful red chalk drawing of a woman's torso by Derain is contrasted with the delicate grace of Pascin's line; while six bizarre drawings and lithographs by Matisse are foil to the more formal loveliness of Renoir's "Straw Hat"; and a slight but charming colored drawing by Marie Laurençin. Forain's "Coroner" tells its tragic tale in vivid journalistic vein, and near it hangs Picasso's "Classic Figure," which exists solely for its chaste and quiet beauty of line and form.

Despiau's bronzes, twelve of which are in the exhibition, have a beauty beyond time and place. They remind one of the saying that classic art is not ancient art, but art that is forever young. In that respect Despiau's work will never become old or "dated."

Other Exhibitions

Four other exhibitions opened with the Crowninshield show at the Art Association. In the West Gallery Casey Roberts shows an exotic group of "Modern Paintings for Modern Decoration." This young artist's work combines grace and fantasy with a vivid use of color. He also has a strong sense of design. Mr. Roberts began his career in Hollywood, where he designed sets and costumes for "The Thief of Bagdad," "Camille," "The Volga Boatman" and other productions. Among his portraits is an interesting conventionalized head of Mrs. Vincent Astor.

Charlotte Havemeyer shows a group of decorative screens in the rotunda. Her motives are largely flowers and birds.

In the directors' room is a large assortment of ceramic sculpture from the Art Alliance of America, the greater part modernistic in treatment.

Across the lawn in the Cushing Memorial, Adrien Voisin shows sculpture, the first of a series he has planned. Mr. Voisin, who studied at the Beaux Arts and the Ecole des Arts Decoratifs, shows sincerity and imagination in his work. A group of Indian subjects done in Montana have a somber dignity. In his portrait busts he conveys character and personality, while his more stylized and imaginative pieces are emotional in quality, with a strongly rhythmic sense of line and design.

Farm Homemakers Meet in Vermont

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 14 (AP)—The annual two-day farm and home conference opened here yesterday. Prof. G. P. Burns of the University of Vermont, delivered an address of welcome to delegates.

Mrs. Ida S. Harrington of Providence, R. I., spoke on the job of the homemaker which she said was the greatest job with the greatest common interest. Dr. Henry C. Taylor, chairman of the commission on country life, spoke on the "mainsprings of rural progress."

Five women were inducted as master farm homemakers. They were Mrs. Oscar Lamson, East Brookfield; Mrs. John S. Williams, Charlotte; Mrs. Charles L. Jewett, Weybridge; Mrs. E. Frank Branon, Fairfield, and Mrs. Carrie C. Cobb, Waterford.

FRENCH BOAT RACE EXTENDS ENTRY LIST

The annual power boat race for the Nautical Grand Prize which the Automobile Club of France has organized this year will be open to entrants from all nations. This announcement was made by Mr. Hugh D. Butler, manager of the New England office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, following information received from the automotive division of the bureau today.

Regulations have just been issued governing the prize. The competition will always be held in French maritime waters or on the Lake of Geneva March 1 and Oct. 1. Mechanically propelled boats equipped with one or more engines are eligible. Any fual, gasoline, benzol, petroleum, heavy oil or combinations thereof may be used. The course is to be between 120 and 180 miles in length.

Chemists Supplanting Cows In Rich Roast Beef Flavors

Laboratories in Cambridge Also Convert Sow's Ear Into Silk Purse—Synthetic Age Brings Wealth of New Products

The epicure who wishes to enjoy rich roast beef flavors may in the future go to the chemist rather than the cow, for the chemist has taken meat flavors directly from wheat.

Mr. E. C. Crocker, of the Arthur D. Little, Inc., in Cambridge, says the animal is a food converter rather than a food manufacturer, and "a mighty poor one at that." Gradually, according to Mr. Crocker, most of those substances which persons associate with animals, such as proteins, albumens, fats and even the distinctive flavors of certain cuts and kinds of meats, are being synthesized, largely from vegetable raw materials.

But stranger things than this challenge the attention of a visitor to the Little laboratories, for he may even be invited to part his hair with a comb made from sour milk, the chemist explaining that imitation ivory has been produced from this material.

It was in these laboratories that a silk purse was made from sows' ears, in contradiction to the adage that it could not be done. Glue was extracted from the ears and after a lengthy process it was hardened and spun into synthetic silken thread from which was woven the silk purse.

Self-Satisfaction Discredited

Although the "stunt" is considered by Dr. Little mainly as a contribution to philosophy, much of practical value was accomplished by it, according to Mr. Crocker, if nothing more than to discredit the self-satisfied attitude of many a non-progressive person.

Unbreakable china that is not porcelain, and synthetic glass, which, although it looks like glass and is equally transparent, is as unlike it as iron is unlike ivory, are also exhibited among the "miracles" of the chemist.

Flame-proof wire made, strangely enough, from two inflammable substances—selenium and rubber-insulated wire—is another product of chemical research, as are plastics made from wood, resin and paper, from which are constructed unbreakable phonograph records and dishes which will withstand frequent bouncing on the floor.

To the chemist these "miracles" are common. According to Mr. Crocker posterity will have plenty of the present day materials, and many now unthought of, even after the great flush of raw materials still available is used up.

Fuel Supply for Centuries

"For instance," he pointed out, "after our oil and natural gas have been consumed—and this will take far longer than most of us believe—there is available from coal alone enough oil, gas and motor fuel to last for many centuries.

"Then and probably long before then, much of our fuel may be produced in the preferred oil and gaseous forms from agricultural crops or by-products, of which firewood is a present unhandy example, and alcohol from molasses one more to the point."

Explaining the importance of chemical research to industry, Mr. Raymond Stevens of the Little company said it is one of the greatest factors working toward the return of prosperity. Through its discovery of new products, he explained, new industries and new demands are formed, which in turn supply employment for more persons.

Developing new sales appeal for old products, through research for new properties, and reduction in price through lowering of production costs, and the making of new merchantable items, as well as the transformation of waste into new materials, are also among the main functions of chemistry, Mr. Stevens said.

Luxuries for Average Man

Through chemical research, he went on, the average person enjoys luxuries which in ancient days could have been possessed only by the wealthy.

Mr. Stevens added that though modern persons sometimes possess a synthetic product, rather than a genuine article, they experience the same amount of enjoyment from its possession.

"The distinction between what is synthetic and what is good is disappearing," he said. "Frequently, so-called imitation materials are new things, producible in quantity, and more likely than not are improvements in many ways on the original example, the so-called genuine article.

"Few persons give the chemist the credit he deserves for transforming a dull, drab world into a colorful one. In ancient times, only the oligarchy could afford the bright and cheerful colors which even the poorest persons possess today.

Range of Colors Extended

"Coloring matters have been synthesized largely from coal-tar sources, which supplement and extend the range of color enormously and the quantity even more. From a few good natural dyes, and a few score fair ones, the list has grown to hundreds of good colors. Apart from a temporary recession during the war-time emergency, the quality and variety of colors are constantly improving.

"Other things, such as paper, are taken for granted today, yet papyrus was so valuable and rare that most of the persons in civilized countries in ancient days were not able to touch it once in a lifetime.

"Aluminum, from which our cooking utensils are so largely made today, cannot be called an imitation of the brass, iron and clay pots of generations ago. It is better. Lacquers are not imitations of paints and varnishes. They are different, and in many ways better."

Mr. Frank L. Tucker, also of the Little laboratories, cited other features which add to the fullness and joy of living, such as paper pie plates, lustrous rayon for clothing, synthetic amber beads and synthetic solvents for automobile lacquers, and anti-freeze solutions.

Cambridge Taxes Are Reduced $1.80

A reduction of $1.80 in the 1931 tax rate has just been announced by the city of Cambridge. The new rate is fixed at $33.90 per thousand, according to Mayor Richard M. Russell. Assessed valuation of personal property and real estate was placed at $19,944,400, an increase of more than $1,000,000 as compared with last year.

An important factor in the reduction of Cambridge's tax rate is the return of $137,719.32 from the Boston Elevated Railway which represents 65 cents of the $1.80 drop. Mayor Russell said that the rate is not as low as it should be under normal circumstances but that "it is a lower rate than I dared hope for this year in view of the great reduction this year of income and corporation taxes distributable to the cities and towns by the State." The Mayor said that in addition there had been a heavy drain on the city's welfare department.

Mitton Gives Aid To Boy Scouts

Mr. Edward R. Mitton, merchandising vice-president of the Jordan Marsh Company, has accepted the post of chairman of the Finance Committee of the Boston Boy Scout Council, it was announced today. In expressing his pleasure at Mr. Mitton's acceptance, Mr. Oliver Wolcott, president of the council, said that "with the experience and qualifications that are Mr. Mitton's, we should attain our ambition of giving Boston the best opportunities in the country for Scout training in character and citizenship."

In a statement accepting the office, Mr. Mitton said: "I am glad to do my part in promoting the work of the Boy Scouts. I feel we can count on the liberal patronage of every public-spirited citizen who realizes the tremendous good which the Boy Scouts contribute to the development of character and citizenship." Mr. Mitton will meet with members of the executive board of the Boston Council soon at a special session.

River Road Urged Back of Abattoir

At a hearing before the Metropolitan District Commission, yesterday, Brighton citizens supported the proposed plan to carry the Charles River boulevard extension back of the abattoir property up Market Street to extend along the railroad tracks to the junction with North Beacon Street.

The plan rejected by Brighton citizens would have the boulevard carried along in front of the abattoir. Owners of property backing on the river expressed their willingness to transfer, without cost, a portion of their property to the District Commission if the boulevard is constructed in front of, rather than in back of, their property.

While the costs of constructing the road along the river would be materially less than that of running it along the front of the abattoir property, it was contended that the former route would tend to lower the value of the property.

Fliers to Be Sent To Japanese Court

TOKYO, Aug. 14 (AP)—Rengo news agency said today it had been informed that the public procurator had decided to refer the case of Mr. Clyde Pangborn and Mr. Hugh Herndon Jr., American fliers accused of photographing fortified Japanese areas, to the district court with the recommendation that the aviators be fined.

The photographs are alleged to have been taken as the two flew from Khabarovsk, Siberia, to Tokyo, to begin a transpacific flight after their around-the-world flight ended in the Asiatic village. Pangborn and Herndon stoutly contended their innocence, asserting they took pictures while flying over Japan not realizing they were above a fortified area.

Regulations prohibiting the photographing of fortified areas in Japan are extremely strict. They provide for confiscation of the equipment used and a prison sentence of not more than three years. American officials have taken steps to aid the fliers.

Garay Says He Came Down in Sea To Test Possibilities of Floating

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 14 (AP)—A story of deliberately descending into a choppy sea whipped by a 50-mile wind was related here yesterday by Capt. Lisandro Garay of the Honduran Army Air Corps after he was brought safely into port by the American-Brazil line steamer Biboco.

Captain Garay left New York last Sunday on an attempted non-stop flight to Honduras. Head winds delayed him and he landed his plane on the sea 16 miles off Cape Lookout, N. C., he said, to test a theory that a plane would float until help could be obtained.

The flier said he kept his bearings after leaving New York but after passing Wilmington, N. C., he ran into headwinds and realised he could not reach his goal.

The wind direction was such that he could have reached land but about 12:30 a. m. Monday he decided to land in the ocean. He said he had experimented in bringing a land plane down on the water and little damage was done to the ship.

"After landing," he said, "I found I could not get the door open and I had to break a window in the plane. The wind was blowing 50 miles an hour and as I broke the window fragments of glass were blown into the cabin, cutting my face and hands."

Captain Garay said he released the gasoline from the tanks and they acted as buoys while he stood on the tail of the ship for 35 hours awaiting rescue.

ROAD CONTRACT AWARDED

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 14 (AP)—A contract for the construction of 2¼ miles of cement highway in Pembroke, Allenstown and Hooksett was awarded yesterday by the State Highway Department to Amos D. Bridges Son, Inc., of Hazardville, Conn. The bid was $102,394.39.

TOLERANCE ONLY CAN SAVE WORLD, BORAH DECLARES

Senator From Idaho Says Demands for Security Must Be Modified

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 14 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah, declared in an address yesterday that the French demand for security, if carried beyond the security the nation already has through treaties and military power, "can mean nothing less than the destruction of Germany, Austria and Hungary."

"And that," he added, "the world will not consent to see brought about." Senator Borah spoke before an assemblage of Boise service clubs.

"Tested by every practicable rule," he said, "France is in a position of greater security today than any nation has enjoyed in Europe in the last 200 years." He continued, "France has an army of 560,000 men. Germany has about 99,000, Austria and Hungary are practically without any military power. France is economically strong and powerful; Germany and Austria and Hungary are prostrate. In addition to this, France has what practically amounts to a military alliance with Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Poland, Rumania and Belgium.

"In addition to this, France is protected by every conceivable form of guarantee, and is a member of the League of Nations. So is Germany. There is the Locarno Pact, which brings England to her support when she is attacked by Germany. There is the Briand-Kellogg pact, which pledges every nation in the whole world never to seek settlement of international controversies other than through peaceful means," said Senator Borah.

"The idea of security carried beyond these limits can mean nothing less than the destruction of Germany, Austria and Hungary, and the world will not consent to see that brought about.

"France is a great nation and a wonderful people, but we have reached the point where human suffering and a menace of world-wide breakdown call for policies of tolerance, of justice and reason. The World War ought to have an end sometime," Senator Borah declared.

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attracts thousands of visitors every year. They climb its secret staircase. They walk in its beautiful garden.

The Hathaway House
(1682) stands facing the House of Seven Gables across the garden (see picture). Guest rooms, quaint and comfortable (some with private bath). The adjoining Beckett House has antiques for sale. Close at hand and facing Salem Harbor we find the TEA ROOM a charming little building with tables inside and in the garden. Special meals. Shore Dinners and service a la carte—12 to 7:30 P. M.
The House of Seven Gables is Open All the Year The Other Houses from June 17-Sept. 19

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"My little girl and I..."

"I WISH you could see my little girl, how sweet she is. When her daddy has to make one of his long trips, he always tells her he is leaving me in her care while he is away. She takes this very seriously, and will often run in from her play to ask me if I am all right.

"Lately she has become much interested in my sewing and dressmaking activities. I have always loved to sew. Whatever artistic talent I have seems to find expression in making lovely clothes for my little girl and myself.

"I like the Journal patterns better than any others because of their simplicity and style. Just now I have two evening dresses—one an import that I bought in New York, the other a white chiffon that I made from one of your patterns. Of the two, the latter has had much the greater success. It has brought me many compliments, but none that pleased me so much as my little girl's. 'When you wear that, Mother,' she said, 'you seem to me like a sort of stylish angel.'"

Lovely Clothes **are part of the Journal's creed for American women. The Journal's Paris patterns, designed by the great French couturiers, are an inspiration in taste and style for countless Journal readers.**

'It's true—pink casts a spell'

"AFTER reading all the evidence ('Does Pink Make Men Propose?') in the July Journal, I went out and got me the most bewitching pink organdie ever made by human hands. Wore it to my next dance. With camellias.

"How much it had to do with John's asking me to marry him, no one will ever know. He had been gloomy and thoughtful for a week. Said it was that offer of a three-year engineering job in Nevada. Said he was sure I would never want to go to Nevada.

"But the moment the pink organdie appeared on the scene—with me in it—all his doubts and hesitations seemed to disappear. He didn't even wait till we got to the dance. Proposed to me in the taxi, going.

"The Journal is always right!"

Typical **of the thousands of appreciative letters we constantly receive from readers helped to new happiness.**

"we haven't much money"

"THANKS to your splendid articles, and perhaps a natural knack for making things grow, I really have become a very successful gardener.

"But the thing I want particularly to thank you for is the lessons you have given me in *arranging* flowers. Your wonderful photographs and suggestions have been an inspiration to me. With my flowers I have learned to create real magic in my house, so that although we live very simply and haven't as much money as most of our friends, they insist that ours is the most charming home in the community."

Nickolas Muray's remarkable color photographs in the Journal, showing flowers and flower arrangements in natural color, have not only been an inspiration to thousands of flower-lovers; they have also won recognition as one of the most important pioneer achievements in color photography.

"...when I coaxed him he would only laugh"

"FATHER has finally consented to let me go away to college, after *untold* persuasion from Mother and me.

"For a long time, when I coaxed him, he would only laugh and say that he needed me here to drive him to the station in the mornings! He offered to get me a car of my own if I would stay at home. But when he saw that my heart was really set on learning something and *being* something—he gave in.

"Please tell me what kind of an outfit I will need in a girls' college. Should I get my own clothes before I go? Do they wear regular evening dresses at dances? Would it be too much trouble to send me a list of the essentials I will need?

"I have read your sub-deb department for three years, and I think the service you are giving girls of my age is simply wonderful."

The Journal **congratulates this sub-deb on her victory, and wishes her well in her praiseworthy enterprise of "learning something and being something" . . . Within twenty-four hours after her request reached us, we sent her a letter containing the information that was so important to her.**

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL—10¢

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HOUSEHOLD ARTS AND CRAFTS

The Cozy Song of the Loom

By DOROTHY GRAFLY

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BUSILY whirring in the top story of an old house in Germantown, Penna., are 10 seventeenth-century looms found originally in New England and in Pennsylvania, and now a center of a family hand-weaving industry developed by Arnold Talbot.

In the Talbot household everyone weaves, and if the looms are quiet, it is because the weavers are pouring over old design books and manuscripts, devising new designs from old or adapting the old to the use of present-day linens and wools.

Sometimes in the middle of the night one of the Talbots will awaken with a new idea, rouse the other members of the family, and start a discussion that may last until morning.

Long Ago

The story of hand weaving in America is shrouded in obscurity, and the Talbots have devoted to research much time during the past 25 years, haunting old book shops and homes in an effort to rescue from oblivion some of the ancient design books used by pioneer families and by itinerant weavers. The oldest of these, now part of the Talbot collection, is a manuscript design book produced in America in 1685 and, in its design notations, resembling a musical score.

"In the early days," say the Talbots, "the family was entirely dependent upon its loom. Elaborate patterns were doubtless brought from England and from Europe. With the exception of such German designs as those to be found in Pennsylvania, much the same design idea can be felt moving from the north to the south of the United States.

"The early American family grew its own wool, spun it, and dyed it, just as it grew its own flax. The indigo pot was always in use, and the women of the household would range the woods to secure their dyes from the butternut, the sumac and the madder. Linens, however, were woven mostly in the natural shade with only occasional recourse to the indigo pot."

The story of American home weaving has its human aspect. It was not always picturesque and romantic. The looms meant hard work for the entire family, and to the younger generation they became a symbol of drudgery. Thus, as prosperity grew, the rule of the loom in the home declined and gave place to the rise of the commercial weaver.

Itinerant Weavers

Itinerant weavers flourished, journeying from house to house, with their design books, to spin up the flax and yarn that had accumulated. One of the most famous of these men was John Landes, of Pennsylvania-German stock, whose book, lost for many years, is now in the possession of the Pennsylvania Museum in Philadelphia, where it is consulted by the Talbot family and other hand weavers of our own century, who go to it as an authentic source of early American designs.

In spite of one or two hand-loom factories, spinning during the eighteenth century was largely done at home. The housewife could weave as well as spin. If she were of peasant stock she would begin by growing the flax and breeding the sheep. If she were slightly more affluent she might employ a neighborhood weaver.

In New England the looms were stored in the attic and brought down for a few weeks to weave up materials that had been spun; while in Pennsylvania, during the winter, the "weave room" was the center of household activity. In the South, servants and slaves were trained to spin and to weave under the direction of the housewife, and it is in the South, through the tradition of the mountain whites, that hand weaving comes down to us in unbroken activity from the days of the early settlers.

The Clipper Ships

Elsewhere in the United States, and especially on the eastern seaboard, the clipper ships had put an end to home labors or had seriously curtailed them. Fabrics were imported. Oriental rugs and textiles were the fashion. Many children grew ashamed of the drudgery of their forbears and in order to bury what some of them considered an ignominy, destroyed all records, including innumerable design books, and used the looms for firewood. But in other houses the looms were put away very carefully, to be taken out for use the next year. The years passed; a century rolled away; and today these same looms are coming to light at a time when handwork and America craftsmanship once more ride the wave of favor.

The Old Greets the New

In adapting the old art to the new home environment the Talbots use many of the traditional patterns. Once the particular pattern is chosen, they make of it a home symbol, working it into all the textiles for a particular house. They take the chairs that are in everyday use and give them new character with their textiles. Woven pillow covers carry the effect to the couch, while fine textiles appear also as overmantel decorations. So versatile are the fabrics that they spread from the living room through the kitchen to the bedrooms, supplying the charm of unity to the home and its furnishings.

Not long ago the old John Bartram house in Bartram's Gardens, Philadelphia, was reconditioned as a small colonial museum, and the Talbots were commissioned to restore its weave room. They scoured the countryside for an old Pennsylvania loom, and before relinquishing their quest had found also some old flax actually raised and spun in the State. With this they began to weave a strip of cloth.

The wave of appreciation for the old has so captivated the public that old houses throughout the land are being purchased and reconditioned as homes. In such dwellings handwoven textiles find congenial surroundings and require little adaptation.

The clipper ships have gone, and although materials are still imported from all corners of the globe, America's pride in her own craftsmanship is returning. Old things are salvaged from attics, and new things must be found to harmonize with the old traditions. Into the breach, to bridge the century's chasm between the old and the new, the Talbots and their fellow workers of the new era stand ready to carry back into the American home its fine enthusiasm for hand craftsmanship.

Woven Textiles by the Talbots. The Throw on the Wing Chair Is an Original Design by W. R. Talbot. Aunt Sabra's Horse Blanket Pattern Is Used for the Cushion and the Chinese Cross for the Stool. The Rug Shows a Herringbone Design. The Table Cover Is Woven in Imitation of a Very Old One in the Pennsylvania Memorial Hall. In the Center of the Background Hangs the Lemon Peel Pattern and at the Sides the Single Chariot Wheel. The Named Designs Have Come Down Through the Years.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS WE drove up to the door of an attractive farmhouse, where some friends lived with whom we were to spend a few days, we exclaimed delightedly over the luxuriant growth in the home vegetable garden near by. Rows of curly, yellow-green lettuce, alternated with the red stems and purple-green leaves of beet plants. The delicate vines of string beans curtsied in reply to the stately bow of neighboring cornstalks. Feathery carrot tops nodded delicately toward the river, where beds of luscious watercress gave a pungent odor to the air.

The following morning, as we were starting for a near-by town to do some shopping, the home maker asked us if we would inquire the price of string beans at the market. Doubtless a sigh escaped as we glanced toward the garden, for she hastened to assure us that she had no intention of serving "market-bought" beans when she had a supply in her own garden, but that she wished to know the current price of that commodity in order to keep her financial accounts.

We were later allowed to see her account book and found in it a detailed history of the home garden, including the cost of seeds, dates of sowing and of the maturity of different products, along with the local prices which she would have paid for all vegetables used. Comparisons of yield and prices for different years were listed on one page and we were told that she took the average for the last three years when she wished to estimate what her garden might be expected to show in profit in the future. This is, we were told, the way which most people whose income is not an assured amount each year have found satisfactory and fairly accurate in estimating income and expenses for the future. A "lean" year may alternate with one of abundance, while somewhere in the trio will be found a normal season, which balances the account.

A passing breeze turned the pages of the account book and we saw at the top of one of them the words "Gratitude Account." We knew by the shy manner of our hostess that she had not intended to have us see that page, but we asked if she would mind telling us about it. And so, simply and unassumingly, she explained that she had several friends in the neighborhood who, for one reason or another, did not have gardens and that she always found great pleasure in sharing her fresh vegetables with them. This gratitude page had many a story invisibly written between the lines. The short note "Mr. Jackson—green peas—cook," meant that Mr. Jackson, who lived alone, was especially fond of green peas and that she wished to remember to cook some for him each year. "Mrs. Brown—lettuce—chill," meant that Mrs. Brown, also living alone, did not have any method of chilling the lettuce of which she was very fond and so our friend very often sent it, crisp and cool, to her just at supper time.

As we expressed our appreciation of this part of the farm account book our friend smilingly said, "Well, since I began, that part of my garden has been much more prolific, and every day is Christmas Day now for me."

Cobblers Un-Cobbled

When used in a culinary sense, the word "cobbler," referring to a fruit pie or pudding, has a somewhat amusing signification not altogether complimentary to its method of preparation. The original verb "to cobble" meant to botch or patch, and when the primitive housewife had little to do with, either as to materials or equipment, a meal was sometimes "cobbled" together with little skill or interest. Dryden depreciated a poem by referring to it as "cobbled rimes" and Thackeray mentions disdainfully a "cobbled saddle."

So it is that a fruit cobbler, however delicious, quickly made out of inexpensive biscuit dough, is not in the same category of culinary skill with an elaborate concoction of puff paste enclosing the fruit. To live up (or down) to the true signification of its name, a fruit cobbler should be prepared with as little time and attention as possible. The cobbler of the deep-dish-pie variety, for instance, has the fruit put into an unlined baking dish, topped with rich biscuit dough instead of pie crust. Another type of fruit cobbler has the deep baking dish also lined with biscuit dough, with the top dough either plain or criss-crossed. Composed of fresh, canned or dried fruits, of one kind or two, such an easily made dessert is delicious, regardless of its somewhat derogatory name of "cobbler," when thought of etymologically.

Layers and Toppings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chocolate Marshmallow Filling

BEAT the yolks of 2 eggs until they are light and thick; add 1½ cupfuls sugar gradually, beating all the while, a dash of cinnamon and ½ cupful milk; cook slowly over hot water, stirring often. When hot bring to a boil, add a few grains of salt and 4 squares of chocolate that have been melted over hot water. Beat the mixture until it holds its shape and add 1 teaspoonful of vanilla and eight fresh marshmallows that have been cut with scissors into small pieces.

Fluffy Chocolate Frosting

Boil together 2½ cupfuls of sugar, a dash of cinnamon and ⅔ of a cupful of water until the sirup spins a thread—238 degrees Fahr. Have ready the well-beaten whites of 4 eggs and pour the hot sirup over them, stirring constantly, then add 4 squares of chocolate that have been melted. Beat until cool, add 20 fresh marshmallows cut into quarters and 1 teaspoonful of vanilla. Spread on the cake when the latter is warm, not hot.

Chocolate Nut Frosting

Use the preceding recipe, adding at the last ¾ of a cupful of nutmeats broken into small pieces.

Pineapple Filling

Melt ½ of a pound of marshmallows in a double-boiler over hot water, then add 1 cupful of shredded pineapple thoroughly drained from the juice and ½ of a cupful each of chopped dates and nutmeats broken into small pieces. Beat until the mixture is of spreading consistency and use between layers of cake.

Fluffy Walnut Icing

Boil together 1½ cupfuls of sugar and ⅓ of a cupful of water until the sirup spins a thread. Have ready the whites of 3 eggs well beaten and pour the boiling sirup slowly over them, beating constantly. Add 12 fresh marshmallows cut into small pieces and continue beating until the mixture is fluffy, then add 1 teaspoonful of vanilla and ½ of a cupful of broken walnut-meats, and spread on the cake when the latter is warm and the icing is of the right consistency.

Vanilla Frosting

Boil together 1½ cupfuls of sugar and ½ of a cupful of water until the sirup spins a thread. Pour the sirup gradually, stirring constantly over the beaten whites of 2 eggs, then add 15 marshmallows cut into small pieces and continue beating until the icing is thick and almost cold. Add 1 teaspoonful of vanilla and spread the icing on the cake.

"Seven-Minute" Marshmallow Icing

Into the top of a double-boiler put the white of 1 egg, ⅞ of a cupful of sugar and 3 tablespoonfuls of water and set the container over rapidly boiling water. Beat with a Dover egg-beater seven minutes, then remove from the fire and add 12 marshmallows cut into pieces and beat until the marshmallows are melted and the icing is nearly ready to spread. Add vanilla and spread the frosting, when it is of the right consistency, on warm cake.

Fluffy Butterscotch Icing

Cook together 1½ cupfuls of brown sugar, ¼ of a cupful of butter and 1-3 of a cupful of water until a little sirup, dropped into cold water, forms a soft ball. Have ready ½ of a pound of marshmallows melted over hot water and pour the sirup over them. Beat until cool and thick enough to spread and add last 1 teaspoonful of vanilla.

Fudge Frosting

Boil together 2 cupfuls of sugar, 2 squares of chocolate cut into small pieces, and ¾ of a cupful of milk to 238 degrees Fahr., or until a little dropped into cold water forms a soft ball. Add 2 tablespoonfuls of butter and 1 teaspoonful of vanilla, cool until the hand can rest easily on the pan, then beat the mixture until it is creamy, adding 10 marshmallows cut into small pieces. Spread between the warm layers and over the cake. Boiled frostings do not adhere to cold cake, nor should the cake be so hot as to impede the setting of the icing when it is of spreading consistency.

Lemon Snow Cap Icing

Into the top of the double-boiler put 1 cupful of sugar, 1 egg-white and 3½ tablespoonfuls of water. With water in the lower part of the boiler just below the boiling point, beat the mixture constantly with a Dover egg-beater until it begins to stiffen, then add 6 marshmallows cut into small pieces. Continue beating until the mixture is quite stiff, add 1 teaspoonful of lemon extract and beat a few seconds longer. Spread on the cake while it is hot.

Fluffy Caramel Icing

Boil together 2 cupfuls of brown sugar, 1 cupful of white sugar and ¾ of a cupful of water until a little of the sirup dropped from a fork leaves a long thread behind. Have ready the whites of 2 eggs stiffly beaten and pour the boiling sirup slowly over them, beating constantly; then add 10 marshmallows and 1 teaspoonful of vanilla. Beat until the mixture is fluffy and of spreading consistency, when it is ready for use on warm cake.

French Icing

In a double-boiler melt together 4 tablespoonfuls of butter and 20 marshmallows, then add 4 tablespoonfuls of hot water, 3 cupfuls of sifted XXXX or confectioner's sugar and 1 teaspoonful of vanilla. Beat well and spread on the cake; then, when it is set, pour over it 2 squares of chocolate that have been melted. Finely chopped nuts may be sprinkled over last if liked.

A Battery Light

Has the reader a closet—where the dial telephone is placed, for instance—that is not furnished with a light; or a cellar or attic stairway that has no means of illumination?

For just such places a very pretty little wall light has recently been put out by a well-known battery company. This light is similar to a simple close electric wall fixture, and comes in a pleasing variety of color, with a pull chain at the side. The small batteries inside provide the light, which can be pulled on and off just as if it were part of the regular lighting system throughout the house.

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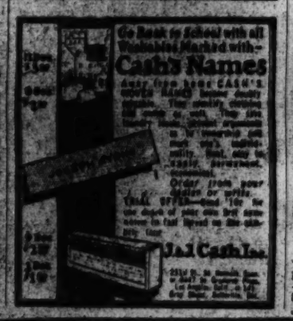
Potato Baskets

Select as many large potatoes of uniform size as there are people to serve. Peel the potatoes and fashion a small basket out of each potato by cutting wedges out of opposite sides and leaving a portion to form the handle. Hollow out the basket so that there shall be plenty of room for creamed chicken, or whatever is to go into it. Have ready a pan of deep hot fat and fry the potato baskets in this until they are well browned and tender. Remove carefully, drain on absorbent paper and fill with creamed chicken, creamed peas or the like.



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1 level tablespoonful Knox Sparkling Gelatine, ¼ cup cold water, 2 cups canned tomatoes, 1 tablespoonful onion juice, stalk celery, 1 tablespoonful mild vinegar or lemon juice, few grains salt, few grains cayenne or pepper, ½ bay leaf—if desired.

Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes. Mix remaining ingredients except onion and vinegar and let boil ten minutes. Add soaked gelatine and stir until dissolved, then add vinegar and onion juice (extracted by grating onion). Strain. Turn into wet molds and chill. Remove from molds to bed of crisp lettuce leaves and garnish with mayonnaise or cooked dressing; or the jelly may be cut in any desired shapes and used as a garnish for salads or cold meats. The juice of fresh tomatoes makes a delightful salad.

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THE HOME FORUM

"Jocund lytel Fowles"

(Birds in August)

AT THE coming of winter, we noticed the tendency of those birds that remain with us to gather into flocks. High over the slowly smoking chimneys starlings drifted in clouds to the shelter of the woods with nightfall; out in the open fields goldfinches hovered in small coveys upon the last of the seeding thistles; field-fares began to come in on the plough lands, and to the haven of the rickyard crowded an indiscriminate company of finches and linnets, thrushes, blackbirds, tits, all tending to keep to their kind and arriving and departing in little droves.

Now, with the earliest waning of summer, other birds are gathered under the golden skies. The young cuckoos go out as mysteriously as their parents went. Weeks ago the double note faltered and ceased in the greenwood aisles, and there came a morning when we waited in vain by coppice and thicket for the Wandering Voice. The adult bird had departed into the leagues of blue, and now her fledglings follow her. Not until another April will larchen green and cuckoo chime woo the English year about the feet of spring.

The swifts, too, have gone. Last of our summer arrivals, they are the earliest to leave; and all too soon the infant scramblings among the beams overhead cease to disturb us on the edge of dawn. No more until another May shall we see the slim wings dart in the air and hear the shaken cries about our thatch at which the heart leaped. The swifts are gone! Yet so silently went they, and so many birds yet remain, that we have scarcely awakened to their going. Not for another month will the swallows gather. All through these breathless days blue wings will flash in sunshine and shadow, dip to the dusty lane, skim the bright surface of the roadside pool, and only in their more frequent rest on eave and fence warn us of the time when, as by some miracle, a cloud of wings, folded for an hour in the hazels and alders by the bullrush pond, are spread to the southward-blowing wind, and the swallows, too, are away.

High up on the Cotswold farmsteads gulls have come in from sea to follow the plough, and in the gray stone village above Severn the flycatcher nurses her late brood in the rosebush on the warm wall or coaxes a timid nestling to hawk for himself from the vantage ground of a sheltered rail. He, plump youngling, has not learned fear and squats contentedly on the gravel path for our inspection, spreading out his untried wings for our caressing, wholly indifferent to the anxious parent who watches from the edge of the lawn. All our offerings at the nest, offerings she took with untroubled ease, have not entirely reassured her maternal heart and we withdraw as quietly as may be. The lesson proceeds apace, and before the afternoon shadows lengthen on the grass two or three fledglings are up in the lovely light, coming to rest now and then with infant murmurings that never fail to bring the solicitous mother to their side. Crooned over with such pride and joy, what should they do but fly!

The songs of early summer have fallen to silence, and in their place is a conversational undertone most lovely to hear. Greenfinch and linnet, yellowhammer and bunting, haunt the countryside with a soft sound of voice and wings. Above the purpling tides of loosestrife and willowherb the yellowhammer's nest, heavy with fledglings, drags down the bramble to the level of the gray stone wall. Here is the flung color of late summer focused on one small patch of ground: violet and rose of willow-herb, gold of ladies bedstraw and gold of murmuring birds, russet and crimson of the changing blackberry, amethyst glooms of sloes, and above and around all the gray-blue, gold-blue, spaces of the Cotswold hills. This August stillness, this lasting peace of the Glostershire uplands that turn their dreaming brows toward the Severn plain, must be known to be imagined. Nowhere else shall you find just such serenity as makes the heart remember: "As the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so the Lord is round about His people, from henceforth even for ever."

Shadow-brown whinchats sit motionless on low spray and roadside stone as if they listened for that call from the pathless air that, in any hour now, will gather their moth-soft wings toward the south. Half asleep in the hot noons, young starlings chatter and in the quickset hedge the redbreast, reflective in the gathering twilight, whispers the wraith of his springtime song. Down the darkling aisles of the greenwood the owl hoots softly at the coming on of night, or floats, a galleon in the waves of air, on soundless wings above the scented gardens where lilies gather and hold the waning light, where the honied breath of rose and phlox rises and falls with our own breathing.

Above the hedgerow tangle in the lane butterflies fly ahead of us, only just clearing the tall grass tops and the heads of campion and lingering foxgloves, coming to rest at every yard or two like exotic rose-tawny blossoms broken suddenly upon their autumn stems. Over the seeding thistles a charm of goldfinches hovers with delicate twittering, a sound as of water-drops shaken from small stones in the sun.

The warblers are deep in the bushes; day long the crooning of the wild dove rises and falls with the chant of the bee and the song of innumerable gnats. Curlews and wagtails have already sought out sandy shores, dunlins and oyster-catchers their chosen harbor. Sheldrakes dream on the warm tides. The redstart flashes in the noonday sun, drops marshward with a closing of spread wings and disappears completely against the sandy background.

Treading on the skirts of eve comes the lengthening midsummer night. After the west has faded, the paler moon rides out on a golden sea, tossed up in silver breakers where the oats bend under the night wind. A scented dusk, a murmurous night, dawn wind and dew, a sleepy twitter underneath the eaves, and again it is day.

D. T.

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Scottish Welcome

For us, evidently it was happily foreordained that Scotland, long loved from afar, should give entire satisfaction in her first greeting. For there is a depth, a simplicity, a sincerity about things Scottish—about mountains, music, people—that is of her ageless charm a generous part.

True, some may journey to Scotland for the first time, preferring a welcome that is a brave show of plaids and shrill pipes. Others may prize more highly the warm hospitality of old friends, the charm of wide estates and storied country houses. And there are travelers who find golf at St. Andrews the perfect foretaste of Scotland's many gifts.

And this, of course, is all very well for them. But there awaited us, one clear summer morning, a particular and a characteristic welcome into this country already dear through years of hopeful expectation.

Travel by motorcar had been exchanged for travel by train, as we neared the English border. The willing car had given us good service over the ridge of Kirkstone Pass, and now it demanded attention from Sandy, the garage man. Hence change in mode of travel lent variety and interest.

"Tell us when we cross the border, please," we had begged of the responsive conductor, who smiled and was both pleased and amused. The Scots are happy to have their country appreciated, quick to show their pleasure. Manifestly, our conductor lived north of the border line.

"Somehow I feel certain that I shall know when we are over," one of us told him. "The heather may be a deeper purple, perhaps; we shall feel more freedom and find more primitive beauty. Surely, it has not all fled before the practical present."

Now we were near the lake country, each mentally hugging our favorites among the book friends of our youth, saying to ourselves shyly: "Here is what Ivanhoe, Ellen, Bruce and Prince Charlie loved. Where is that dividing line between romance and history anyway?"

Then, all expectedly, our welcome came. The train halted at a small station, and two brothers, mere laddies, climbed on. Here was something near to Scotland's great heart to make us feel at home. As yet we did not suspect the full pleasure the boys were to give us.

Only smiles were exchanged with the strangers, but the lads chatted with each other, so that we learned their destination from their conversation, a speech broad and delightfully fresh to us, with its soft burr. They, too, were about to have a trip aboard the Loch Lomond boat, but they were to be a part of the crew. In spite of their youth, they were going up to help carry luggage for passengers boarding the little steamer.

Ben was older than Bobbie and looked after his younger brother with the authority of experience. Bobbie, it appeared, was to make his first business venture that morning, an adventure as alluring and as fascinating to him as our first journey into his country was to us.

Later more smiles were exchanged. We grew courageous. Could Bobbie and Ben sing?

But, of course, Scottish lips and hearts, too, always sing. All the boys up here can sing.

But how about singing for strangers who love the Scotland of Bobbie and Ben, love its music especially? Would they do that? "O, please!" Here was the ideal setting. Ahead the blue, romantic lake, with its tragic clan history, its purple rim of misty mountains, calling us on farther north.

Of course they would sing, even if it proved a bit difficult getting started, as it did while strange American faces smiled across at them.

First of all, would they sing, then: "The Bonnie, Bonnie Banks of Loch Lomond"? They knew that, naturally?

Laughter. Of course. Everyone knows that. Then a pause to gain courage and two youthful soprano voices, sweet, appealing, beautiful, sang the old folk song with loving Scottish lips, framing the familiar words with the unforgettable accent of the braes.

"O you tak' the high road,
And I'll tak' the low road—"

O thank you! And now why not "Annie Laurie" and "Bonnie Doon" and "Highland Laddies"? So the duet went on.

It is traditional that Scotland's heart is best expressed in song and story; but let not untutored American lips, no matter of what clear Scottish ancestry, think to imitate the rolling burrs or attempt to call "bonnie" "bony," else merry Scottish boys may be openly amused.

For, although we had able teachers and were diligent pupils, the old ballads still remain to be properly sung by native tongues alone. Not even the patience of our first entertainers could teach us the magic of that accent. This may come in but one way. It may be the language of Scotch fairies learned by them from close association with craggy headlands, intimate friendships with firths that know the sea, and whispered words in sunny glens tender with bluebells.

For Bobbie and Ben the morning may have been a failure, so far as the efforts of their pupils were concerned, although the incident probably provided the family at home with abundant amusement.

But for us, travelers with satisfied hearts and ears, it was a morning gay with song, tender with traditions and grateful with the warmth of a spontaneous introduction to this country of our longings.

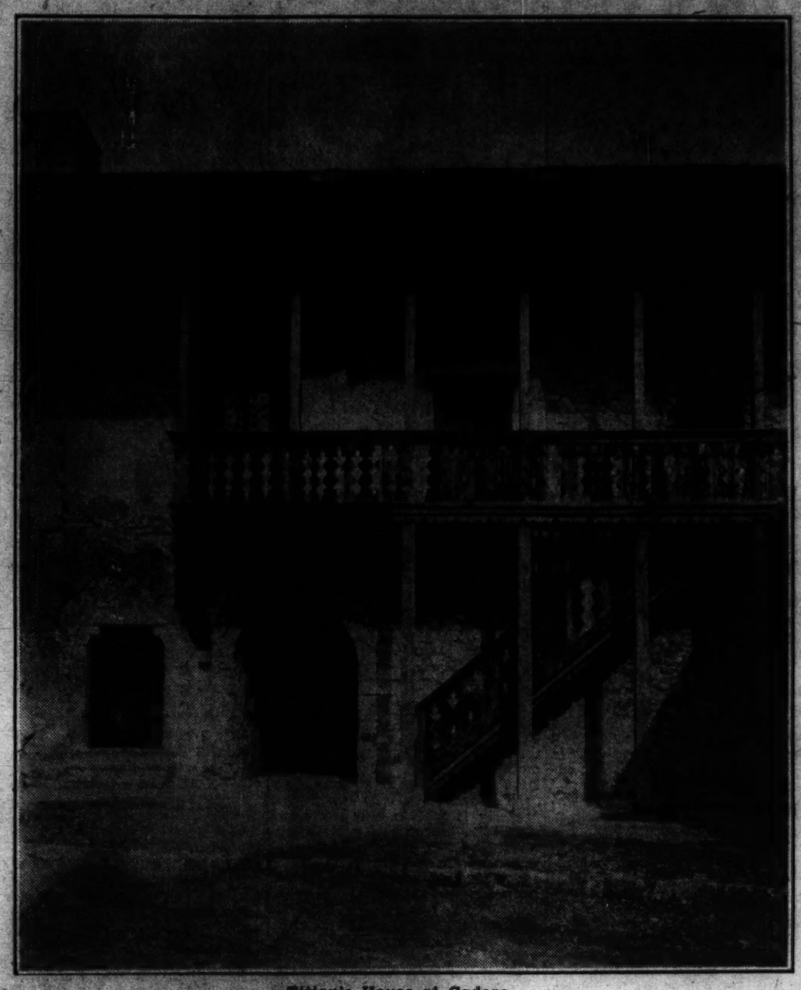
M. M. S.

Successor To Jenny Lind

If Jenny Lind had a veritable successor it was assuredly that great dramatic soprano, Theresa Tietjens. If the fact be not commonly recognized, it is because Jenny Lind, who was the older artist, outlived Tietjens by ten years, having—although she continued for a long while to adorn the concert platform—retired from the operatic stage so far back as May, 1849, i. e., nine years before Tietjens made her first appearance in this country. Time was to prove, however, that the newcomer united in herself the whole of the rare qualities—the genius for oratorio as well as opera, together with the personal attributes that command the affection and esteem of a nation—which could justify the claim that she was the true successor of Jenny Lind. I will venture to add that both as an artist and a woman she was her equal.

I heard Jenny Lind once, when a boy of seven, at a concert given at St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich; but I cannot now recollect what her voice was like—only that it sounded very beautiful and marvellously pure. Three years later, in the same hall, I heard Tietjens for the first time at a rehearsal of the "Messiah" for the Norwich Festival, and I still recall her singing of "Rejoice greatly" as though it had been yesterday. How could one ever forget those liquid, coruscating runs or such splendidly vigorous declamation! Surely, if Jenny Lind's was the ideal "I know that my Redeemer liveth," here was the ideal "Rejoice greatly"; and indeed, such was the opinion of many who were able to compare the two.

My own boyish impression was that the tall, stately woman who was wearing at rehearsal a plain walking costume with the ample skirts of the mid-sixties, must have been an absolutely heaven-born oratorio singer. Then in London, after 1869, I heard Tietjens more than once at Exeter Hall in the "Messiah" and "Elijah" (superb in "Hear ye, Israel") and also at the Handel Festival of 1874 in, among other things, the air from "Susannah." . . . From first to last there was always in these efforts the same unfailing dignity and nobility of style, the same vocal grandeur, the same purity and breadth of phrasing and clarity of diction. Everything, in fact, that could lend an added beauty and significance to the music of these immortal masterpieces.—HERMAN KLEIN, in "Great Women Singers of My Time."



Titian's House at Cadore

On the Prairie—1890

I started in the bright sunrise, riding one horse and driving loose before me eight others, one carrying my bedding. They traveled strung out in single file. I kept them trotting and loping, for loose horses are easiest to handle when driven at some speed, and moreover the way was long. My ride was slung under my thigh; the lariat was looped on the saddle-horn.

At first our trail led through winding coulies, and sharp grassy defiles, the air was wonderfully clear, the flowers were in bloom, the breath of the wind in my face was odorous and sweet. The patter and beat of the unshod hoofs, rising in half-rhythmic measure, frightened the scudding deer, but the yellow-breasted meadow larks, perched on the budding tops of the bushes, sang their rich full songs without heeding us as we went by. . . .

At noon, that the horses might graze and drink, I halted where some box-alders grew by a pool in the bed of a half-dry creek; and shifted my saddle to a fresh beast. When we started again we came out on the rolling prairie, where the green sea of wind-rippled grass stretched limitless as far as the eye could reach. Little striped gophers scuttled away, or stood perfectly straight at the mouths of their burrows, looking like picket pins. Curlews clamored mournfully as they circled overhead. Prairie fowl swept off, clucking and calling, or strutted about with their sharp tails erect. Antelope were very plentiful, running like race horses across the level, or uttering their queer, barking grunt as they stood at gaze, the white hairs on their rumps all on end, their neck bands of broken brown and white vivid in the sunlight. . . . The kids were very conspicuous figures on the prairies, across which they scudded like jack rabbits, showing nearly as much speed and alertness as their parents; only the very young sought safety by lying flat to escape notice.

The horses cantered and trotted steadily over the mat of buffalo grass, steering for the group of low scoria mounds which was my goal. In midafternoon I reached it. The two wagons were drawn up near the spring; under them lay the night-wranglers, asleep; near by the teamster cooks were busy about the evening meal. A little way off the two day wranglers were watching the horse herd, into which I speedily turned my own animals.—THEODORE ROOSEVELT, in "The Wilderness Hunter."

Returning

It's I would be back in the cool summer morning
That dawns on the mountains of *Eilean a' Cheo,—
That gilds the old towers so massive and hoary,
And showers with gold the bright waters below.
Dunvegan, Dunvegan,—the dawn-winds are calling
Above the low waves of your shimmering sea,—
Again to the Islands,—and you, bonny Sholto,—
"Come over, come up to the North, and be free!"
It's here in the South I could gain gold and tinsel;
It's here in the South I could lose the deep sky.
The dark hills of Vaternish have my heart's keeping,
For wide are their seas, and their heavens are high.
Dunvegan, Dunvegan,—your bright loch tomorrow!
The silvery mist in the valleys once more,—
And after the boats come in, Sholto, my leal love,
A wide world of moonlight on ocean and shore.

EDITH B. SPAULDING.

*Eilean a' Cheo, Isle of Mist, is the Gaelic name for Skye.

VASARI, in his "Lives of the Painters," tells us that "Titian was born at Cadore, a little village on the Piave, five miles from the foot of the Alps, in 1480, of the Vecelli family, one of the noblest there."

Giuseppe Cadorin, in a monograph dated Venice, 1833, relative to the great painter, his houses in Cadore and Venice, and his children, published a perspective drawing of the house of Titian taken from a sketch by Taddeo Jacobi, an ardent student of all that related to the old houses of Cadore, representing the building as it appeared in 1760.

A project was long entertained for the restoration of this house, of such interest in its relation to the history of art, and this plan has now been carried to completion with that skill and reverence which Italians can be relied upon to bring to such tasks; and especially when the accomplished work is associated with the memory of one who, as Vasari just writes, "having adorned Venice, Italy, and other parts of the world with noble paintings, deserves the honor of artists, . . . for his works will endure as long as the memory of famous men."

Mario Finds A Lake

A strong warm west wind was blowing and loudly singing. Mario walked against it; it was the day he discovered the lake. The wind made him somewhat incautious for he could not rely as usual on his hearing and the carefree tumult of the trees and bushes got into his blood. Everything was fluttering, crying, rustling, calling and murmuring around him from the ground to the tops of the trees, as though the whole forest were striving upwards, joyous and aroused. The creatures that live near the earth were in hiding and the birds were in hiding. A single pair of magpies was chattering in an elm, rocked back and forth and shaken. Mario came so close to the chattering, scolding creatures that his arrow could easily have reached them, but he lowered his bow.

In his path towered the ruins of the old castle, which was to have been the goal of that day's expedition. He had long known the place; it lay about an hour's walk from the hut towards the southwest. The forest was creeping upon the old wall, threatening to entomb it completely. But the remnants of the old stone battlements still showed above the tree-tops. The wind sang through the empty casements of the south walk. The rooks were whirling around its steep sides.

A cluttered path, which led up from the west side, like the bed of a brook, into this world of ruin, was still recognizable, though overgrown and furrowed by the torrents from storms that had rent the outer walls and laid them low. Broom thrust its dark green bristles through the fissures, and ivy crept quietly and sleepily from the shadowy interior of the former courtyard and out through the shattered arch of the casement where a wild cherry-tree spread its branches. . . .

On the further side of the shallow valley, the wooded land rose gently and then he reached uplands on which the wold crackled as dry as tinder while the wind sprang at him again. Between the tree-trunks, which grew far apart, he perceived a bright blue, silvery streak that sparkled gayly. He had to collect himself, not realising at once what he was looking at.

Soon he was standing before a broad flood of water. A large lake stretched away, bright and blue, blown into a lively tumult by the wind. The woods grew right down to the water's edge. Masses of weed floated like heaving green islets near the shore. Far in the distance loomed the walls of strange woods. To the right and to the left there were no limits to the lake. It stretched away like a broad stream.

Mario shouted with delight. Here was a whole new world basking in blue splendor before his eyes, a world that belonged to him, a kingdom that he could annex to his own province, to his own forest, as a king does a conquered country. He laughed aloud with joy, his desire to become a part of this existence, of this vast woof of light and coolness, of this splendor, and the joyous animation of these waters overpowered him. Scarcely a minute had elapsed before he was in the water.—From "The Adventures of Mario," by WALDEMAR BONSELS. Translated by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Seagulls at Polperro

Over the harbour
The restless seabirds
Clamour and whirl
In the glow of the morning,
Swooping in flocks
To the cool clear water,
Where fishers are hauling
Their catch to the quayside.
Keen are the airs
That rise from the sea-way,
Merged with the magical
Breathings of summer,
Scent of the grasses,
The bushes, the blossom—
Here where I linger
With thrill and with wonder.
Then through the narrow
And tortuous byways,
Over the cobbles
I pass, by the doorways,
Quick with the stirring
Of life—see the children,
Ruddy from sleep
As they wend to the schoolhouse;
Down to the bridge
By the chattering rivulet,
Where fisher-wives gather
With pitchers for water.
Loudly the gulls cry,
Wheeling in flashes,
Posing in dozens
On chimney and housetop;
Then rousing again
In a network of whiteness,
Weaving and circling.
They clamour incessant;
While the men at the quayside
Are busily weighing
The mackerel, the ray,
The slippery congers.
Dreaming I watch,
While my thoughts like the seabirds
Cleave to the water
Or soar to the sunlight. . . .

—ARTHUR L. SALMON, in "New Verses."

Regeneration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMAN birth seems to be a material process. The babe begins to manifest the beliefs of those around it, and the general material view of all things. As the child grows into manhood or womanhood the conclusion is likely to obtain that, since there is an entrance to existence by birth, there must also be an exit from it by death.

At some time in the experience of every individual this dream of life in matter is doomed to be startled out of itself. In some way, the great facts of real life will be unfolded. The fallacy of material concepts regarding God, man, and the universe is bound to be exposed, and the true view of God as Spirit and of man as God's reflection, is sure to appear. Then begins the new birth. A babe again in the new world of Spirit, the individual begins to see, though dimly, the real creation of God, and to understand somewhat the laws governing this real and eternal universe of Mind. He begins to see the grandeur, the beauty, and the perfection of all created things as never before.

Because Nicodemus could think of life as existing only in matter and, therefore, of birth as wholly material, he was puzzled when Jesus insisted that to see or to enter into the kingdom of God involved being born again. Jesus stressed the fact that the birth to which he referred was spiritual and bore no relation to so-called material birth. He said, "That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit." He explained that the children of Spirit, like the wind which "bloweth where it listeth," are free. To Spirit and Spirit's creations there is no limit or boundary of time or space.

Spiritual birth is not a sudden transformation. It is a gradual growth out of matter into Spirit, in which material beliefs are given up and are replaced by spiritual ideas. All human beliefs will pass from one stage of improvement to another until the perfect concept of God's reflection is attained and imperfect beliefs are outgrown.

This transition of human concepts from a material to a spiritual basis is what Paul refers to in his oft-quoted admonition in the fourth chapter of Ephesians, to "put off" the "old man," and to "put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness." We find the same thought expressed in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 201): "Truth makes a new creature, in whom old things pass away and 'all things are become new.'"

Birth is defined as the "act or fact of coming into life." Since real life is the reflection of Life, God, this expression well defines spiritual birth, which is truly a coming into life. It is a coming into the consciousness of true existence, in which there is only one Life, God, and which does not include or recognize any suppositious life in matter. Those who gain this real sense of life are they to whom the Apostle Peter refers as "being born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the word of God, which liveth and abideth for ever."

Writing on this subject in "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy says (p. 15): "The new birth is not the work of a moment. It begins with moments, and goes on with years; moments of surrender to God, of childlike trust and joyful adoption of good; moments of self-abnegation, self-consecration, heaven-born hope, and spiritual love."

Many there are today who rejoice in an awakened sense of life that has resulted from the study and demonstration of Christian Science. They are learning that the real man of God's creating lives forever because he reflects the Father, Mind, which is God, and therefore to him there can be neither birth nor rebirth. But mortals must find real selfhood by the regenerative work of denying and casting out false material beliefs and supplanting them with true spiritual concepts. They should also engage in the work of healing themselves and others; they should use their God-given understanding and power in helping to raise humanity out of dead beliefs and theories into the living truth about God and His reflection, man.

On page 6 of "Unity of Good" Mrs. Eddy has written, "Sooner or later the whole human race will learn that, in proportion as the spotless selfhood of God is understood, human nature will be renovated, and man will receive a higher selfhood, derived from God, and the redemption of mortals from sin, sickness, and death be established on everlasting foundations."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Znovuzrození

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněný anglicky na této stránce

LIDSKÉ narození zdá se býti hmotným postupem. Dětátko začne projevovati věření těch, kteří jsou kolem něho a obecné hmotné názory o všech věcech. Je možné, že v době kdy dítě roste do mužného neb ženského věku, dojde se k závěrku, že je-li vstup do života narozením, musí také východ z něho býti smrtí.

V některé době v zkušenosti každého jedince tento sen života v hmotě je odsouzen k vystrašení ze sebe. Veliká fakta pravého života budou odhalena nějakým způsobem. Klam hmotných pojmů o Bohu, člověku a vesmíru musí býti odkryt a pravdivý náhled o Bohu a o člověku jako odlesk Boha, jistě se objeví. Pak začne nové narození. Zase jsa nemluvněm v novém světě Ducha, jedinec začne vidětí, třeba že nejasně, pravé stvoření Boha a poněkud začne rozuměti zákonům, které vládnou tímto skutečným a věčným vesmírem Mysli. Začne vidětí velikost, krásu a dokonalost všech stvořených věcí jako nikdy dříve.

Protože Nikodém dovedl mysliti o životě jako existující jedině v hmotě a proto o narození jako cele hmotné, byl zmaten když Ježíš stál na tom, že vidětí království Boží nebo v ně vejíti zahrnovalo býti znovu zrozen. Ježíš kladl důraz na faktum, že narození, o kterém mluvil, bylo duchovní a nemělo žádného vztahu k tak zvanému hmotnému narození. Pravil, "Což se narodilo z těla, tělo jest, a což se narodilo z Ducha, duch jest." Vysvětlil, že děti Ducha jsou svobodné jako vítr, který "kam chce věje." Pro Ducha a stvoření Ducha není žádné obmezení ani hranice času neb prostoru.

Duchovní narození není náhlá proměna. Je to nenáhlý zrůst z hmoty do Ducha, v kterém hmotná věření jsou zanechána a jsou nahrazena duchovními ideami. Všechna lidská věření přejdou z jednoho stupně zlepšení do druhého až dokonalý pojem odlesku Božího je docílen a nedokonalému věření se odroste.

Tento přechod lidských pojmů z hmotného základu na duchovní je to, o čem Pavel se zmiňuje v jeho často citovaném napomenutí v čtvrté kapitole Efezským, "složiti toho starého člověka a obléci toho nového člověka, podlé Boha stvořeného, v spravedlnosti a v svatosti pravdy." Shledáváme tu samou myšlenku vyslovenou ve "Věda a Zdraví s Klíčem k Písmu" od Mary Baker Eddy (str. 201): "Pravda dělá nového tvora, v němž staré věci přecházejí a 'všechny věci se stávají novými.'"

Narození je definováno jako "čin neb faktum přicházení do života." Protože skutečný život je odlesk života, Boha, tento výraz dobře definuje duchovní narození, které opravdu je příchodem do života. Je příchodem do vědomí pravé existence, v které je jenom jeden život, Bůh, a která neobsahuje ani neuznává žádný domnělý život v hmotě. Ti, kteří nabudou tento pravý smysl života jsou to, o kterých se Apoštol Petr zmiňuje jako "znovu zrození jsouce ne z porušitelného semene, ale z neporušitelného, skrze živé slovo Boží a zůstávající na věky."

Když Mrs. Eddy píše o tomto předmětu v "Smíšených Spisech," praví na str. 15: "Nové narození není prací jednoho okamžiku. Začíná a okamžiky a pokračuje s léty; okamžiky vzdání se Bohu, dětinná důvěra a radostné přijmutí dobra za vlastní; okamžiky sebezapírání, sebezasvěcení nadeje v nebi zrozená a duchovní láska."

Mnoho je těch, kteří dnes se radují z probuzeného smyslu života vyplývajícího ze studia a zjevného dokázání Křesťanské Vědy. Učejí se, že skutečný člověk Božího stvoření žije navždy, protože zobrazuje Otce, Mysl, která je Bůh, a proto pro něho nemůže býti narození ani znovuzrození. Ale smrtelníci musí najíti skutečné neodvislé býti skrze obrouštící práci zapírání a vymítání falešných hmotných věření a nahrazení jich pravými duchovními pojmy. Mají se též zaměstnati prací usdrazování sebe a druhých; mají užívati Bohem jim darovaného porozumění a moci, aby pomohli povznésti lidstvo z mrtvých věření a tatrií do živé pravdy o Bohu a Jeho odlesku, člověku.

Na 6. stránce "Jednotnost Dobra" Mrs. Eddy napsala, "Dříve neb později celé lidské plemeno pozná, že v té míře, v jaké je porozuměno neposkvrněnému mocnému býti Boha, bude lidská povaha obnovena a člověk nabude vyšší neodvislé býti, odvozené z Boha, a vykoupení smrtelníků od hříchu, nemoci a smrti bude upevněno na věčné trvajících základech."

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Hoover Tight Purse Policy Is Declared to Be Unsound

(Continued from Page 1)

made it easier for Italy to weather the economic storm.

Professor Viner in discussing the United States' economic policy said: "Tax heavily, spend lightly, redeem debts are sound Treasury principles during a period of dangerously rapid business expansion. Tax lightly, spend heavily, borrow, are equally sound treasury principles during a period of acute economic depression."

He said the present policy can be rationally defended in times of normal business activity but that it is unfortunate for the Treasury to be administered at present according to orthodox policies when the situation demands a complete reversal.

"In times of depression, they are," he maintained, "at least for a government with unexhausted borrowing powers, in most respects exactly the opposite of sound policy, if what is to be served are the interests of the country as a whole and not merely the convenience and the prestige of the Treasury itself."

Good Thing to Spend

"Government expenditures in times of acute depression cost the country much less than they appear to do in terms of money. The capital equipment which they employ would otherwise remain idle, the labor to which they give work would otherwise swell the ranks of the unemployed, and, from a national as distinguished from a Treasury accounting, the value of the basic raw materials consumed is almost the sole cost to be charged against them.

"In so far as the funds spent by the Government are primarily financed by tax money which otherwise would be hoarded and saved, or by borrowing of existing funds which otherwise would remain uninvested, or by expansion of bank credit which otherwise would remain unexploited, the public works or other useful government services so financed during a period of economic depression are, from the national economic point of view, almost costless, and their stimulating influence on business, and on the rest of the national economy, might bring about even additional business activity on the part of private individuals."

At the general conference on the Briand plan for European union, professor Viner took a more impartial point of view, merely analyzing the situation. He said three economic considerations which contributed to sentiment for the union were: "The existence of 3500 miles of additional tariff walls as a result of the peace treaties; the powerful economic threat presented by the United States with no internal tariff walls; the menace of Russia."

Obstacles to Briand Plan

These considerations were not strong enough, however, to overcome resistance to the plan. He pointed out as obstacles, that Great Britain, Russia and Turkey all had ties with extra European countries which they could or would not subordinate to their European interests; that the colonial interests of France, Belgium, Holland, Spain and Portugal were obstacles to participation in European economic unification; and that many countries were definitely hostile or indifferent to concrete proposals which emerged from the discussions.

The only conspicuous result, Professor Viner said, was "the further demonstration that Europe is not yet able to act in a concerted, harmonious and vigorous manner on economic matters of common European concern."

The prosperity of the British Empire is closely dependent upon the movement of world prices, Professor Gregory concluded at the roundtable on the future of the British Commonwealth, after an analysis of the effects of the world depression on the different British countries.

Speaking generally, he said the depression affected the Empire in two major respects. First, those portions of the Empire producing industrial raw materials suffered relatively to those producing food stuffs since the English market for the latter has been sustained by the present social policy, whereas the market for industrial products has suffered sverely.

Second, pressure on the London money market has made it more difficult for the Dominions to raise new overseas loans. However, he pointed out that the financial pressure on the Dominions would have been much greater than that actually experienced if it had not been for the ties of sentiment and legal privilege which had been established in the past.

Australia Hard Hit

Of all the Dominions, he said, Australia had suffered the most, due to the falling value of the standard crops, wheat and wool, and overborrowing in the period, 1925-1929. This overborrowing had led "to a perfect orgy of public works expenditure."

New Zealand's position, he said was better, because of its unitary public administration making possible tight control over local public finances. The best situated of all, he said, was South Africa, where the depression was less marked than in other parts of the world. It also possessed in gold a commodity which increased in value as prices went down.

Canada was suffering, he said, from the collapse of the wheat market coinciding with the collapse in the market for base metals, copper and nickel. Industries suffered as a result. In India the peasant was affected adversely by a fixed land tax but in other respects was actually benefiting from the depression. Lancashire cotton spinners, he pointed out, were using more coarse Indian cotton instead of American cotton.

The African possessions other than South Africa were suffering from a serious decline in the prices of important raw materials, but public finances remained in excellent shape. The West Indies, he said, were subject to collapse in sugar prices and a decline in American tourist traffic.

U. S. Tariff Criticized

The sudden method by which the United States imposed high tariffs was criticized by Malcolm C. Rorty, former vice-president of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company, at the round table on social psychology of international conduct.

"There is an obligation on each and every country, Mr. Rorty said, not to cause a sudden change in the course of trade currents. He said he believed in tariffs but that the United States is bound by humanitarian considerations to affect its changes gradually and not in the sudden manner of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act.

Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe of Harvard University held that the United States is not a pure democracy but is rather a combination of democracy and plutocracy. This was particularly noticeable, he said, in the form of elections due to conditions governing the choice of candidates.

"The relations between the legislative department of the Government and other departments are so arranged," he added, "as to introduce other important oligarchical elements into the system of government."

Professor Holcombe also said that American politics, like American business, is adrift, and that few seem to care in what direction it is drifting.

The effects of the world economic depression have been greatly minimized in Italy due to Fascism, Dr. Villari held last night in his second lecture on the economics of Fascism.

There has been some unemployment in Italy, Dr. Villari said, but it had been greatly curtailed by Fascism and was less in proportion than in most of the leading countries of the world. Its intensity is less acute, he added, and it is being supported with a backing of national collaboration which would not have been possible under any other system.

He attributed this resistance of Italy to the depression to the system of class collaboration which, he explained in his previous lecture, is the basis of the economic side of Fascism.

System Was Necessary

"Without the coöperative system," he said, "it would have been impossible to enact the measures necessary to meet the crisis without provoking serious labor conflicts and strikes, and an intensification of class war."

Considering the relationship of Fascism to the other economic systems of the world, he said, its major difference from Communism lay in its purely Italian character. He pointed out that Communism will probably not survive unless it is adopted by other countries outside Russia.

"Fascism," he said, "may think that other countries will end by adopting some of the Fascist principles and institutions, but whether they do so, or do not, does not affect the Italian experiment in itself.

"The Fascist system," he went on; "undoubtedly offers a sharp contrast to Communism, and may be regarded as its direct opposite. Communism is based on the predominance both in politics and in economics of one class—the proletariat, and indeed of a minority of one class. Fascism is definitely a system of class collaboration. It rejects the idea of class and of contrast between classes, and aims at conciliating the aspirations of all the categories of the population in the interests of the nation as a whole."

He admitted Fascism undoubtedly represents a new precept as opposed to the old liberal economic theory of laissez faire, but said it did not reject in any way individual enterprise and the possession of the means of production by private individuals and undertakings.

"In a country as poor in natural resources as Italy," he explained, "the form of national economic discipline laid down by Fascism is absolutely indispensable, for without it such resources as she possesses cannot be exploited to the full. The system of economic anarchy hitherto prevailing is a luxury which Italy can no longer afford."

Pointing out that Fascism has already ended class warfare within Italy, he concluded that its effect on external policies will be toward peace among nations.

Banker Lauds South Africa's Action on Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRETORIA, S. Af. — South Africa's prestige has been greatly enhanced by its refusal to accept Britain's offer of a debt moratorium, said Mr. William H. Clegg, governor of the South African Reserve Bank, at the annual meeting of stockholders, in Pretoria.

The Union's financial condition and credit were sound and highly satisfactory, he said. During this year the Government has taken out a very successful loan within its own domains. This might still more easily be done if South Africa had a money market and stock exchange of its own.

He thought that too much was made of a predicted gold shortage. Storing up of gold was harmful, and it should be released and used internationally. Civilization would always find means to make the gold output suffice, unless the gold supply failed entirely, which was unlikely.

The apparent check of prosperity in South Africa which took place in the latter half of 1929 had now spent itself, at least as far as internal causes were concerned. Overcapitalization of farms was, he thought, the reason of the farmers' hardships during the fall in prices, and the only remedy at present was for creditors to exercise patience, which from all reports they were doing in a most exemplary manner.

Mr. Clegg commended President Hoover's recent action on behalf of Germany and world trade generally and forecast that mankind would find means to prevent a recurrence of periodical commercial cycles of an unfavorable character.

Politics, Places and Persons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Williamstown, Mass., Aug. 14

TO MEMBERS of the Institute of Politics who value sightseeing, Manchester, Vt., holds attractions. Its highways are immaculate, its lawns the neatest trimmed of any we have seen in New England. But it gives pride of place to its golf courses. We give pride of place to its butternut candies, flavored with the sirup of the maples. Wealth stalks its streets in flannels and tweeds, and gives an exclusive air to its parking places.

* * *

Near one end of the village, at the time we visited it, a craftsman of early days was turning the clay of a distant soil into vases, water pitchers and ornaments of Greek and Egyptian design, dexterously shaping with his fingers the plastic material which he kept spinning round by a treadle. On the grass lay objects of art. A dish near by was a copy of a piece of pottery "2000 years old." The potter had come to tempt the purse of the rich. His chief worldly possession reposed in the skill with which he plied his craft, but he himself represented a lingering relic of an art that reaches back into the dim ages.

* * *

Back to Williamstown, symbol of fraternity. Is there any place where East and West find stronger ties of friendship? At the round-table, in the conference room, in the lecture hall, they sing the praises of the brotherhood of man. Mr. Yusuke Tsurumi places Japan as the stabilizing force in the Far East. Gen. Victor Yakhontoff agrees. Once a general in the Imperial Russian Army, his opinion carries weight. He has Russia at heart, whether he is for or against the present form of government. And if Europe is mentioned, minus Russia, he asks you why? Is agriculture on the downgrade in Europe, and in America? Well, it is not so in Russia. Is industry falling off? Well, not in Russia. Is the great land of the West barring immigration? Well, certainly not Russia. The General is very much in evidence in all general discussions.

* * *

It should not disturb the General's feelings if it is mentioned that he is getting out a book this month.

* * *

A new paper with the title the Spring Street Republican is on sale here. Its motto is: "Nothing Fit to Print." Evidently its editors have a true sense of value. Asked to give his impression of the paper, "Dr. Garfinkle" said: "There has never been anything like it," for which, he added, he was truly thankful.

* * *

The quiet of Williamstown was broken by the noise of a typewriter two nights in succession. Suddenly the noise stopped. This is why:

Two men sauntering across the campus after an evening lecture engaged in conversation. One said to the other:

"I heard a noise the other night like the roll of distant thunder or the roar of the sea and I was surprised suddenly to find it was your typewriter upstairs, above me."

"My typewriter? I didn't think you'd hear it. I hope it didn't trouble you?"

"Not much. It was just like the roar of the sea. You know the sound I mean." . . .

Bless you, yes, we know the sound, too. It kept us awake for hours.

* * *

Of the evening lectures not an unimportant feature is the organ prelude, usually a choice gem from the works of a master. It attunes its listeners to the calm dignity with which the lecture is generally delivered. Strange how it seems to strike awe into the hearts of some, stir some to new depths of silence, and move others to eloquence. Every panel appears to vibrate, every hidden voice to sing. And it is interesting to watch the music find expression on some faces in the Leonardo smile, the smile with which the great artist invested Mona Lisa. Did Mona Lisa listen to an organ while the master sat at his easel?

* * *

"The world's problems will not be solved merely by knowing one another. But by knowing one another we shall be well on the way to solving them."—Prof. G. M. Stratton at a general discussion on international conduct. An unintentional tribute to the Institute of Politics. W. W. G.

Scotland Urged To Attract Tourist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALKIRK, Scot. — If Scotland threw open its natural resources and welcomed hundreds of thousands of visitors from other lands, it would be the means of finding employment directly for 250,000 men and women, declared Mr. Thomas Johnston, Lord Privy Seal, when he cut the first sod in connection with the new drainage scheme for the burgh of Falkirk and the eastern district of Stirlingshire recently.

Mr. Johnston asked them to consider the tourist industry which in Scotland was practically nonexistent, while other countries were reaping enormous profits from it. Last year 2,000,000 tourists visited France; 800,000 of these being British and 250,000 Americans. The French Government calculated that tourists spent in France last year £120,000,000. Probably £80,000,000 of that sum came from Great Britain and the United States of America. Yet from all countries the total number of visitors to Scotland was less than 250,000. It behooved Scotland to wake up and reconstruct her hotel system, break down foolish monopolistic barriers, and advertise the beauty and greatness of her land to attract tourists.

SCOTTISH STEEL FIRM REGISTERS INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—In spite of the state of industry at the present time, Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox, Renfrew, are turning out a greater tonnage of steel than ever before.

Contracts worth more than £500,000 have now been secured by this firm. This means that the full working staff will be kept busy until early in 1932.

LAWS DEVISED TO INSURE TITLE TO REAL ESTATE

Illinois Legislation Seeks to Put Foreclosure on Firmer Basis

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Some measure of aid in clearing up the situation caused by default of large quantities of real estate mortgage bonds here, is expected to follow as the result of legislation enacted by the last Illinois Legislature.

The most important of the new laws, according to authorities here, is one which will speed up foreclosure proceedings in certain cases from three years to one year, eliminating "one of the most vital defects" of the old law, according to Mr. Louis K. Boysen, president of the Chicago Mortgage Bankers' Association.

Under the old regulations, owners of property facing foreclosure, it is said, could convey their titles to non-residents or persons who could not be found in order to obtain the benefit of the three-year period. According to Mr. Boysen, this practice had become a racket in Chicago, tying up millions of dollars. The new law reduces this three-year redemption period to one year, and under it the purchaser at the foreclosure sale will have a title when the period of redemption expires.

A second law which Mr. Boysen said will aid in simplifying the foreclosure situation in Cook County, refers to the legal status of masters' certificates of sale. It is designed to leave the certificate of sale free from attack not only when the property is sold to a disinterested purchaser, but also if sold to the foreclosure lien holders. Previously, the certificate was subject to attack on writ of error or bill of review for two years after the sale. The new provision, it was said, will enable owners of masters' certificates of sale to borrow money on such certificates, and also enable bond holders who have bid in the property upon which their bond issue is placed to take their certificates of sale to a bank and borrow money upon them.

The Chicago Mortgage Bankers Association, however, which backed these bills, feels that the real solution to the problem caused by the current defaults, lies in a bill not passed, which provides for a revision of the corporation laws.

"In the solution of our foreclosure situation," Mr. Boysen said, "it will be necessary for corporations with large capital to be formed to take over real estate in distress. Practically every state in the union permits corporations to own and deal in real estate, and the bill in question seeks to give corporations this power in Illinois. If this law is passed, substantial financial interests will probably incorporate to acquire distressed income property at present appraisal figures."

Mr. Boysen estimates that in Cook County there are now in foreclosure real estate mortgage bonds totalling $400,000,000 to $500,000,000.

WOMEN SEEK FULL RIGHT TO CITIZENSHIP

(Continued from Page 1)

ried on a struggle with national laws for the last century.

When, in March and April last year, The Hague Codification Conference produced a Nationality Convention which in only one small particular conferred upon women the privilege of choice in nationality matters, the women were loud in their protests. And when, in the following September, the Assembly of the League of Nations discussed the question, women from all parts of the world gathered at Geneva to explain their grievances and point out that, although certain member-states of the League had signed the Hague Convention, no state had, at that time, ratified it; and further, that it appeared contrary both to reason and justice to attempt to codify international law upon lines unsupported by the majority of states on the one hand, and utterly opposed by every internationally organized society of women on the other.

Further Discussion Postponed

The Geneva meeting resulted, therefore, in the postponement of further discussion to the Assembly of September, this year, and the Women's Consultative Committee, which has just reported, was created to make the necessary investigations in the meantime.

The reasonings of this committee, contained in a long statement which is now in the hands of the League, explain the effect produced by the assumption that woman is a subordinate partner in marriage and must, therefore, follow her husband in nationality matters, regardless of her own wishes.

It is a fact that, under the French Civil Code, which first brought her into subjection regarding nationality, a woman may become liable either to a condition of statelessness or of double nationality, both of which involve her in almost certain hardship.

For instance, under existing regulations, an American woman marrying an Englishman retains her own nationality while automatically adopting that of her husband; thus she will possess two nationalities, and, in any difficulty, lawyers may find it hard to decide to which country to apply for justice. An English woman marrying an American man, on the other hand, may find herself without any nationality at all, and, therefore, unable to apply for justice anywhere.

Grave Disabilities

In case of hostilities between countries, difficulties increase, since a woman married to an alien enemy will in many instances find herself in her own country an alien enemy also, and subject to police supervision, suspicion, possible loss of employment and at home. In time of war, such cases are pitifully numerous.

But, war apart, automatically bestowed nationality is always apt to involve a woman in troubles. Besides loss of protection, she may find herself deprived of the right to exercise a profession, to work in government or local government service, to benefit from national insurance schemes, to hold or inherit property. She will always stand, in fact, liable to be deprived of that most fundamental of all human rights, the right of citizenship.

On these lines the case is presented by the women and, although it is opposed by legal arguments which would hold up a bogy of possible conflicts of law and lack of unity in the family should they get their way, it is considered by those responsible for it convincing enough.

Conflicts of law there will always be so long as various countries make various regulations—and they do—in regard to the nationality rights of their women. And unity—even juridical unity—in families does not exist even under present arrangements.

The only hope of solving the matter lies, it seems, in doing one of two things. In the opinion of organized women, either civilization must be carried forward to the adoption of quality upon an international basis, or it must be driven backward to the adoption, internationally, of the outworn doctrine that woman is subordinate to man and must therefore follow, without choice, the will of her husband.

To go backward would, they affirm, be to violate the rights of choice already bestowed, wholly or partially, upon woman in regard to nationality by many states. To go forward would be to fall in with the general demand for freedom as the legitimate right of every human individual.

Coal Tar Oil Yields Cheap Petrol Rival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST — High importance is attached to the discovery of a non-inflammable petrol substitute, extracted from creosote or coal tar oil, made by Dr. Hugh H. Orr, chief of the chemical department of the Corporation Gas Works of Belfast.

After two years of research work, carried on after working hours, Mr. Orr has succeeded in producing a motor fuel which, it is claimed, will displace petrol, cheapenipg transport, and eliminate many of the nuisances associated with petrol-driven vehicles.

The claim is made that the fuel will yield an increased mileage of 33 1-3 per cent per gallon, can be sold as low as 4d. per gallon, is inexpensive to produce, and will eliminate engine "knocking." Most important of all, it is absolutely non-inflammable, and does away with the objectional fumes, as there is no carbon monoxide in the exhaust gases.

The product has undergone a series of searching tests in driving a daily omnibus service between Belfast and Portaferry, a distance of about 30 miles, and experts are satisfied that so far as the experiment has gone, the results have been eminently satisfactory.

The omnibuses are running smoothly; little loss of engine power is experienced and the fuel consumption of 12 miles to the gallon compares very favorably with 8 miles on a gallon of petrol.

The fuel cannot be used in the ordinary internal combustion engine; a dual carburetor must be fitted for a magneto-controlled engine; it has to be warmed up with petrol and then switched over to the new fuel, but experiments are still being conducted toward improving the product to enable it to start an engine at cold, without the assistance of petrol. However, until these plans mature, those who wish to use the cheap substitute must have their cars adapted at a cost of some £50—an expense which it is said will be saved in a few months by increased mileage and the lower price of the fuel.

If all goes well, the northern capital will be enriched by a promising industry, rendered still more welcome by the knowledge that it will not entail any large capital outlay.

Of particular interest is the fact that the crude oil, from which the fuel is extracted, long has presented a difficult problem to gas manufacturers, as it is the least remunerative of the many by-products of gas works.

Surcharge Decreed For Spanish Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—A decree published recently by which all Spanish bank notes are to bear the surcharge "Spanish Republic" before the end of the year is not merely a sentimental gesture, for it should provide the Government, it is believed, with a powerful means of controlling the monetary situation.

It is generally recognized that this is only a transition measure. As soon as possible the printing presses, it is expected, will be at work turning out new notes designed to include Republican emblems.

In banking circles there is not much enthusiasm for this reform, but it is accepted as inevitable. Some doubt is expressed, as to whether the Government will be able to keep to the time-table proposed.

AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL URGES CONSTRUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—As a measure of unemployment relief it is proposed by the Council of Industries that people choose this time to build their own homes and business places. Because of the number of trades that must participate in the construction of buildings, it is argued that such action would be valuable.

Although tariffs on imported materials are high, the council asserts that the cost of building has dropped nearly 30 per cent in the last 12 months, so that it is to the advantage of the prospective builder to do the work at this time.

CUBA WISHES END OF TARIFF ON ITS GOODS

(Continued from Page 1)

under way to stabilize the disorganized sugar market. Government restrictions were enforced during 1925, 1926 and 1927. The first was followed by a rise in price; the second and third by a steady crop. In 1930 the Chadbourne plan, calling for drastic restriction of output, was incorporated into a bill in the Cuban congress. But even with these restrictions Cuba is unable to produce and sell at a profit.

And so it is to a revision of the tariff that the islanders turn. Frankly, they ask that their three principal exports—sugar, tobacco and fruits—shall enter the United States free of duty. They point to the steadily diminishing purchasing power of the island. Figures show that during the last two years this power has shrunk from $216,740,954 to $163,892,185, a difference of $52,848,769.

"What has the United States done for us?" the people ask. "Raised the tariff on sugar until the barrier is nearly twice as high as the value of the commodity itself." And, further, they say, the States have placed a tariff on fruits and other imports until decreased exportations from America to the island are felt by the American manufacturer of finished goods.

Cuba Resents Treatment

Cuba claims that such treatment is unfair and arbitrary. It does not understand why the far-off Philippines are favored, while it must be accorded the treatment of a commercial rival. The people declare that they have been America's most loyal friends, and they ask that the States' laws shall be shaped to contribute to the welfare of the island.

International trade with Cuba has declined about 90 per cent since the never-to-be-forgotten days of 1920, according to official figures recently published. Exports from the United States to the island in the first quarter of 1931 were valued at $15,828,000 as compared with $28,326,000 for the same period of 1930. During the first quarter of 1920 these figures amounted to $95,327,000.

On the other hand, United States imports from Cuba during the first quarter of 1931 came to $21,634,000 against $26,529,000 for the same period during 1930. During the first quarter of 1920 the figures amounted to $193,017,000.

Such losses occurring during years of normal business could point to but one conclusion: Economic disaster. But it must be remembered that 1920 was a year of plenty both for the United States and Cuba, and that during the years intervening to 1931 world-wide depression set in, driving down import and export figures to levels undreamed of 11 years ago.

Free Trade View Persists

This, however, does not lessen the argument for free trade between the two republics. In a measure it strengthens it. The dropping of tariff bars may never take place; it probably never will during a Republican Administration. This much Cuba admits. But it cannot admit a reason why the one country to whom it must turn and upon whom it must depend should place a tariff so high as to leave the islanders in a seemingly hopeless economic struggle. This, at least, is what one hears in Havana.

Perhaps it is all true, and perhaps free trade is the island's only solution. Yet, may one not stop to wonder what will be the attitude of these same people when world-wide depression lifts and sugar goes back to 4 or 5 cents a pound? Is it not logical to believe that Cuba might then prefer to keep its manufacturing interests alive? Time will tell. Apparently time is the only thing that will. Meanwhile, the revolution carries on and, for the moment, free trade again becomes only a vague idea.

Forest Workers Gain in Britain

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—For the year 1930, the first of the second decade in the program of the Forestry Commission, the winter maximum of workers was 3850. Forest workers' holdings now number 887, which accommodate nearly 1000 resident workers.

This is one of the features of the scheme whereby a skilled forestry population is being gradually built up. The workers have a guarantee of a definite number of days employment in the year and are allowed to work for their own benefit on their holdings.

The aim of the commissioners is to plant 353,000 acres and to establish 3000 forest workers' holdings during the 10-year period, but the program is slightly in arrears at present. The area planted in 1930 was 24,721 acres.

RADIO GIVES SAFETY SIGNALS OF THE AIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—Use of radio by the Pan-American Airways to increase the safety of the Caribbean routes was shown by the following incident:

A 32-seater Pan-American plane out from San Juan, Porto Rico, bound for Para, Brazil, was 30 miles from Trinidad when the company's shore radio station at Port-of-Spain sent a warning of bad weather and a cloud "ceiling" near the coast. The plane, which was carrying three passengers, immediately turned back and alighted safely in the land-locked harbor of St. George's, Grenada. The flight was resumed next morning when the weather reports were favorable.

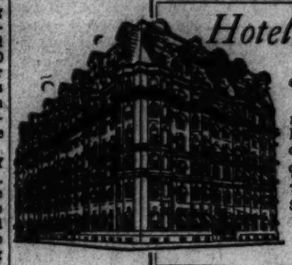
CANADIAN SMUGGLER CAUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man. — Captured in the heart of the city with an automobile load of beer destined for United States drinkers, according to police officials, a Winnipeg resident was fined $1000 in the provincial police court. Police said the accused was known to be a liquor runner and that he had a previous conviction registered against him.

HOTELS

Greater Boston



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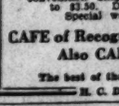

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WEEKLY Without Bath $7
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Prominent Residential Hotel for Women
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Single . . . 1.75, 2.00
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No Higher Rates

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The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Known for its Excellent Table and Home-like Atmosphere
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300 rooms with bath $2.00 up

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Make This Hotel Your Home When in Baltimore.
RADIO IN EVERY ROOM

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FIFTH and MAIN STREETS, LOS ANGELES

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Apartments from $75

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Central and Modern—200 Rooms—100 with Bath. Rates from $1.50
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200 Rooms American Plan
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AND COTTAGES
BALD HEAD CLIFF
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MOST beautiful spot in Maine. Homelike, quiet, yet near all sports such as Golf, Tennis, Fishing, Bathing, etc. Open to Oct. 1st.

Much lower rates for September
C. E. WEARE, *Prop.*

DeWitt Hotel
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In the heart of Maine Resort Region, offers gracious hospitality to the vacationist and traveler.

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"Maine's Most Famous Hostelry"
The Falmouth
PORTLAND, MAINE
Offering Every Service to a Distinguished Clientele
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Vermont

TYSON, VERMONT
Charming Old Inn—Mountain Lake, swimming and canoeing, walks, pine woods—delicious meals, comfortable rooms. $4 per day up (with meals)

ECHO LAKE INN

GOOD BUYING GIVES MARKET BULLISH TONE

All Groups of Securities Participate in Price Advance

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—Operations for the advance were resumed more aggressively on the stock market today, bringing extreme gains of 1 to 5 points in principal shares.

Late profit-taking ate into these advances moderately, but the closing tone was firm. American Can and Allied Chemical rose 3. Merchandising issues were strong.

New York Central, Atchison, United States Steel, American Smelting, American Telephone, General Motors and General Electric advanced 1 to 1¾. Sales were in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 shares.

Pools were aggressive in several low priced shares, which were turned over in large volume at advances of a point or so. Radio was unusually active, several blocks appearing on the tape of 5000 to 11,000 shares. Trading quieted down during the early afternoon.

Professional traders were encouraged to organize bullish efforts by the extremely sold-out appearance of the market recently, and the failure of declines to bring out any important volume of trading.

Deflation of Loans

The weekly brokerage loan report, showing a further deflation of loans of $17,000,000 to another new low for the last several years, was indicated as fresh evidence of the extremely sold-out condition.

Tangible evidence of the autumn upturn in general business activity has been somewhat tardy, but there have been enough encouraging signs to lead to the belief in speculative circles that the seasonal improvement will be of fair proportions.

The weekly mercantile reviews spoke of some improvement in wholesaling, and clothing manufacturing, but Bradstreet's, in summarizing the situation, said, "In general, dullness is still prevalent and little increased activity is noticeable."

Bradstreet's report of new building permits taken out in 215 cities during July was encouraging, showing a gain of 13 per cent over June, and leading to the hope that the building slump so apparent during the second quarter, had been checked.

The weekly Federal Reserve condition statement attracted more attention than usual, showing a gain in acceptances held of roughly $70,000,000 for the entire system. How much of this may have represented purchases of sterling bills in connection with the $125,000,000 credit offered to the Bank of England could not be learned. The Reserve System appeared to have again embarked upon a general policy of injecting credit into the market; however, possibly with the idea of checking the sag in bonds. In addition to the increase in acceptances, the system added $48,000,000 to its holdings of Government securities.

Foreign Bonds Strong

Strength in foreign bonds and irregular gains in railroad obligations featured the bond market today. Trading in all groups was moderate.

Evidence of greatly curtailed selling pressure among rail issues appeared in the smaller volume in many bonds and fractional gains in a variety of loans. The advance was not universal, but it was evident that the tenor of the market was different from the preceding days this week.

Uruguayan 8s of 1946 and the 6s of 1964 at one time were 6 and 9 points higher, respectively. There have been reports recently that additional loans with that republic were being negotiated and the strength in the bonds was accepted as evidence of progress in negotiations.

Colombian 6s of October 1961, Australian 5s of 1957, Belgian 7s of 1956, Brazilian 6½s of 1926-57 and German Central Agricultural Bank 6s of October 1960 made good gains. The fiscal agents for Colombia announced that funds to cover the service requirements on the Colombian 6s of October 1961 have been received. German 5½s turned easy but the 7s of 1949 were firm.

United States Government loans were dull but firm.

Industrial bonds were irregularly higher, but public utility issues were inclined to sag. Trading in both groups was limited.

DAIRYING COMPANY RAISES DIVIDEND

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14—United States Dairy Products Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the class A stock, placing the stock on a $6 annual basis compared with $5 previously.

The dividend is payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20.

TEXAS PACIFIC COAL & OIL

Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co. reports for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $464,843 after charges, depreciation, depletion, etc., compared with net loss of $225,394 after the same charges in the previous quarter and profit of $273,518 before depreciation and depletion in the June, 1930, quarter. Six months' net loss was $690,237 after charges, depreciation, depletion, etc., contrasting with profit of $647,553 before depreciation and depletion in the first half of 1930.

MACANDREWS & FORBES PROFIT

Report of MacAndrews & Forbes Company for the quarter ended June 30 shows net profit of $212,569 after expenses, federal taxes and company's proportion of results of operation of subsidiaries, equal, after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred, to 54 cents a share on the 333,300 shares of no-par common stock. This compares with $217,827, or 56 cents a share on 336,700 common shares, in the preceding quarter and $252,395, or 65 cents a share on 339,600 common shares, in the June quarter of 1930.

OKLAHOMA GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company reports for the 12 months ended June 30:

	1931	1930
Gross	$13,043,747	$14,676,253
Net after ord tax	6,048,571	6,867,985
*Total income	6,105,901	7,259,402

*Before depreciation.

YOUNGSTOWN SHEET & TUBE

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company has suspended operations at its Hubbard Works blast furnace. Both stacks at the plant now are inactive and the total number of blast furnaces operating for the two leading independents in the Mahoning Valley is reduced to three of 13 available.

FRIDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Aug. 14	Aug. 13
14½	3½	..	Abitibi Pow & P	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
38½	25	..	Abraham & Str	400	28	28	28	..
10	2¾	..	Adams Express	2400	3	2¾	2¾	3
33⅝	22½	2	Adams Millis	1300	29⅞	29⅝	29¾	30
11⅝	4	..	Advance Rumely	400	5	5	5	..
23½	17¾	1.40	Addressograph	900	17	16¾	16¾	17½
109⅝	76¾	3	Air Reduction	2300	82½	78¾	82½	79¾
13¾	7⅞	..	AlliedChemCorp	2300	9½	8¾	9¼	8¾
20½	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	13300	17¼	16¾	17¾	16¾
59½	19	5½	Allegh pf ww xxd	100	34	32	33	32
8¼	3	..	Allegh Pow Pap	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
46¼	28½	1.20	Alleghany Stee	150	39	39	39	..
182¾	102¾	6§	Allied Chem	7000	117¾	114	117¾	115
42¾	18¾	2	Allis Chalmers	3400	28¾	34¾	36½	..
8¾	6	1	Alpha Port Cem	400	12½	12½	12½	..
129¾	68⅛	5§	Am Can	47400	97½	94⅞	97⅛	94
38¾	14	1	Am Car & Fdy	100	17	17	17	..
86	50	7	Am Car & F pf	110	67½	56	56	..
68	60	7	Am Chain pf	100	66	66	66	..
46¾	38½	3†	Am Chicle	100	42¾	43½	42¾	42
14½	5⅞	..	Am Com Alhohol	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
33⅛	18½	..	Am European	400	20⅞	20	20⅝	20
51⅜	21¼	..	Am & For Pow	37600	30⅜	28⅝	30	30⅛
90	73⅛	6	Am & For Pow 6	100	73½	73½	73⅛	..
100	85½	7	Am & For Pow 7	300	85⅝	85¼	85⅜	..
10⅜	6¼	1	Am Hawaiian	200	7½	7½	7½	..
31⅞	18¼	3	Am Ice	300	19½	19	19⅛	18¾
28	9¼	..	Am Intrenational	2400	14⅛	14	14⅜	14
47	15½	..	Am La Fr pf	10	31½	31½	31½	32
84½	68⅛	7	Am Loco pf	100	69	69	69	68¾
23¾	8½	..	Am Metal	1300	12	11¼	12	11
39⅞	5	..	Am Nat Gas pf	90	9	7⅞	9	8
64⅛	30⅝	1	Am Power & Lt	1100	37¼	35½	37	35½
85	69	5	Am P&L pf sta	300	69	69	69	68½
21½	11½	.60	Am Radiator	2900	12¾	12⅛	13⅜	12
12⅜	5	..	Am Republics	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
37⅜	15½	..	Am Rolling Mill	3100	23	22	23	21⅜
57½	24⅜	2	Am Smelt & Ref	2100	33⅛	31⅝	33	31
138½	117½	1	Am Smelt & R pf	100	134⅜	134⅝	134⅝	..
4½	⅝	..	Am Solvents & C	200	1¼	⅝	1	¾
31¼	11⅝	1	Am Steel Fdries	200	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15½
48¼	37	2½§	Am Stores	600	45⅝	44⅛	45	44½
60	42	5	Am Sugar Ref	200	57½	57½	57¼	56½
201¾	156½	9	Am Tel & Tel	15100	174½	172¾	174½	172¾
110½	82	7	Am Type F pf	10	85	85	85	84½
80¾	40¾	3	Am Wat W&E	2600	50½	49	49¾	49
79	38	3	Am WW&E ct	300	47¼	47¼	47¼	..
40	20⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	1900	38¼	37⅛	37¾	37
4	1½	..	Am Writ Pap ct	300	1½	1½	1½	..
43¾	18¾	1½	Anaconda Cop	17100	25⅜	24⅜	25¼	24⅜
18	8	..	Archer Daniels	400	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
2⅞	1	..	Armour Ill B	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛
9	3⅜	..	Arnold Constable	400	6	6	6	6
20½	13¼	1	Art Metal Const	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
28⅞	6¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	4300	10½	9½	10¼	10⅜
29⅝	16¼	2½	Asso Dry Goods	2200	21	19½	20½	19¾
203⅜	132¾	10	Atchison T &SF	2900	144¾	141	144½	141½
108¼	100½	5	Atchison pf	100	105½	105½	105½	105½
23⅝	11¼	1	Atl Refining	4600	16⅝	16½	19½	19¼
205½	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	4700	167¼	142	163½	139½
21½	1	..	Auto Sales	300	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
6¼	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	200	4½	4	4	4

—B—

27½	9¼	..	Baldwin Loco	2300	14¾	14¼	14⅜	14¼
87⅞	43½	5	Balt & Ohio	2100	47⅞	46¼	47½	46¼
66¾	47	3½	Bangor & Aroos	400	50¼	50	50	..
10	2⅞	..	Barker Bros	20	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
14½	5¾	..	Barnsdall A	3400	8¼	7¾	8¼	7⅞
81	53½	4	Beatrice Cream	900	61½	60¾	60½	60¾
4	1¾	..	Belding Hem	500	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	21700	22¾	22½	22⅝	21¾
46¼	24½	2	Best & Co	2800	40½	39½	40¼	39½
67¾	34¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	17800	41¼	39⅝	41¼	39⅜
123⅞	96¾	7	Beth Steel pf	100	105	105	105	..
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	2100	41⅞	41	41	40¾
76½	47	3§	Borden	2400	60	59½	60	60
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	2900	20¼	19¾	19⅞	19¾
29¾	8¼	1.43	Briggs Mfg	8900	14¼	13½	14¼	13⅝
5¼	2	..	Brockway	400	2½	2	2	..
69⅞	53⅞	4	Brooklyn Man T	2200	61	59½	60	59¾
13⅜	7½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
129⅜	9	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	500	111	110	111	..
118¾	117½	7	Brown Shoe pf	10	118	118	118	..
9½	3	..	Bruns Terminal	4000	8½	6¾	7	8½
20⅞	6¼	1	Bucyrus Erie	400	8½	8	8⅜	8
114	104	7	Bucyrus E pf	10	104	104	104	104
5⅝	2½	..	Budd Mfg	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
13	7¼	1	Budd Wheel	500	8⅜	8½	8½	..
23	8½	..	Bullard	100	10½	10½	10½	..
32¼	19½	1	Burroughs Add	1100	24¼	24	24½	24
31	17	2½	Bush Terminal	300	21½	21½	21½	..
20⅜	9	..	Butterick	1100	12¾	11⅞	12⅜	11⅜
69¾	23⅝	..	Byers	6100	32½	29⅞	31⅝	29½

—C—

53	20½	2	Calif Packing	800	24	23⅞	24	22¾
1¾	½	..	Callahan Z & L	100	½	½	½	½
16⅜	10¼	1	*Campbell Wy&C	100	13½	13½	13½	13¼
43⅜	23½	..	Calumet & Ariz	400	38	37⅝	38	37⅜
45	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	200	38½	38⅜	38⅜	37⅝
45⅜	22⅛	1¼	Canadian Pacific	8700	23	22⅜	22¾	22⅜
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	400	20⅜	20¼	20¼	..
131½	51	6	Case Thresh	92100	63⅜	60⅜	63	58⅜
116	85	7	Case Thresh pf	40	89⅜	88¼	88¾	89
52½	21⅛	3	*Caterpillar Trac	1100	24	23¾	24	24
4	2	..	Cavanagh Dobbs	80	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
16	8⅞	..	Celanese Corp	1900	13	12½	13	..
13¾	3⅝	..	Celotex ct	100	5¼	5¼	5½	..
25¾	17⅞	1½	Central Aguirre	300	23¼	22⅞	23¼	22⅝
6¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	200	5	5	5	..
30½	14	..	Cerro de Pasco	200	16	16	16	15¾
7¼	2¼	..	Certain-Teed	150	6⅛	6	6	6¼
29	11	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	35	35	35	..
23¼	7	..	Checker Cab Mfg	2200	9½	8¾	9	8¾
54⅛	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	1600	35⅞	35¼	35¾	35½
64½	27	3½	Ches & Ohio	2000	36	35⅝	35¾	35⅝
7⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt West	200	6	6	6	5¾
27½	15¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	700	25½	25	25	25
15⅜	4¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	600	8½	8	8	8½
45½	25	4	Chi & N'western	200	26	26	26	25⅞
65½	22½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	800	39¾	39½	39¾	39⅜
12¾	10	..	Chickasha Cot O	200	11	11	11	..
33¾	14¼	..	Childs Company	200	15½	15⅜	15½	15½
25⅝	14	..	Chrysler	36700	24½	24	24⅜	23⅞
90	77⅛	6½	*City Ice & F pf	10	82	82	82	82¼
4¼	2	..	City Stores	300	2½	2½	2½	..
50½	40	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	400	45½	44⅞	45½	44½
170	133	7.50	Coca Cola	100	147	147	147	..
104½	90	6	Colg-Palm P pf	200	103½	103½	103½	..
17½	9	..	Collins & Aikman	300	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13¼
45⅝	20⅝	2§	Columbia Gas	5500	30⅞	30⅛	30⅝	29¾
109½	98	6	Columbia G pf A	200	105	105	1905	105½
111⅝	55	5§	Columbian Carb	1700	75¾	74	74	73
11⅞	6	.56	Col Graph ct	1900	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8¼
16⅜	6	.56	Columbia Graph	500	9	9	9	8¾
23¾	3	2	Comm Credit	300	17¼	16¾	17¼	16¾
34	20	2	Comm Inv Tr	800	24⅞	24½	24¾	24⅞
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	19100	18¼	17⅝	18	17¾
12	6⅞	.40	Comwlth & So	5300	8¼	8	8¼	8
100⅜	90	6	Comwlth&S 6pf	200	96	95¾	96	96⅜
13½	6⅞	..	Congoleum Nairn	3700	14	13⅜	14	13½
18⅞	10½	2	Consol Film 1pf	400	14⅜	14½	14⅜	..
109⅝	82¼	4	Consol Gas	16100	94⅞	92¾	94⅝	93¼
107	101½	5	Consol Gas pf	100	106½	106½	106½	106¼
15⅞	11½	1	Consol Laundries	400	13¼	12½	13¼	12¾
42½	25	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	29	28	28	..
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	1100	¾	¾	¾	¾
8½	3	..	Container A	200	3½	3½	3½	..
30	9¼	..	Cont Baking A	300	13⅞	13½	13⅝	13¾
3⅜	1¼	..	Cont Baking B	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
62¾	40¾	2½	Cont Can	3100	48¾	47¼	48¼	46¾
16⅞	8¼	1	Cont Dia Fibre	700	9	8¾	9	..
51⅞	34	2.40	Cont Insurance	1100	39¾	39¾	39¾	38⅞
4½	2¼	..	Cont Motors	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
12	5	..	Cont Oil	7400	9½	9¼	9¾	9¼
12	3½	..	Cont Shares	3600	4⅜	3½	3⅞	3⅝
68⅜	55¾	3§	Corn Products	900	67	66½	67	66¼
18	6¼	..	Coty	200	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
34½	26½	2§	Cream of Wheat	400	28	27⅞	27⅞	..
19⅝	12¼	..	Crex Carpet	100	13½	12½	13½	..
83	30¾	..	Crucible Steel	300	41¼	40½	40¾	40¾
35	16	..	Cuban Am S pf	40	28	26	28	28
1½	½	..	Cuban Dom S	400	¼	¼	¼	¼
47⅞	35¾	4	Cudahy Packing	200	40	40	40	40
100	68	4	Curtis Publishing	400	70	68¾	70	69¼
5⅞	2⅛	..	Curtis-Wright	2900	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
8½	2	..	Curtis-Wright A	700	4½	4¼	4½	4½
41	17½	..	Cutler Hammer	100	18½	18½	18½	..

—D—

23	9⅝	..	Davison Chem	300	12	11¾	11¾	11⅝
195	140¾	8	Detroit Edison	400	160¼	160	160¼	160½
23	14⅞	..	*Diamond Match	1300	19¾	19¼	19½	19¾
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	400	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	11⅞
21¼	17¼	1.25	Douglas Air	300	19¼	18⅝	19¼	..
107	71	4†	Du Pont de Nem	7400	89¾	87¾	89⅝	87⅞

—E—

185¾	118	5†	Eastman Kodak	2300	145¾	143	144½	142
21⅞	9¼	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg	400	15	14⅜	14⅞	14¼
74⅜	34½	6	Elec Auto-Lite	3900	43¾	42¾	43¼	42¾
4½	2	..	Elec Boat	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
9⅞	7	..	Elect & Mus wi	500	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7½
60⅜	30½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	14500	40⅞	39½	40½	39¾
108⅛	92⅝	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	99⅞
66	49⅛	5	Elec Stor Battery	2900	55½	54¼	54¾	54½
39¾	13½	..	Erie RR	100	19⅞	19½	19⅝	17⅝
25	15⅝	1½	Exchange Buffet	30	16	16	16	..

—F—

109⅞	70	7	Fairbanks M pf	90	70	70	70	..
12	4¾	..	Fairbanks pf ct	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
26	13½	..	Fed Dept Stores	400	27	25¼	27	24
92	84	4½	Fed Lt & Tr pf	30	84	84	84	..
30	11¼	2.40	Fed Water Serv	3000	15¼	14⅜	15	14½
56⅛	36¼	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	400	43	43	43	..
66⅛	56⅛	6	*Firestone T&R pf	500	62¼	61⅜	62¼	63
59¾	41	2½	First Nat Stores	3000	62	59⅞	61¾	59¼
⅞	⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
31⅜	15	1½	Food Mach	100	15½	15½	15½	..
64½	20¼	2	Foster-Wheeler	600	26¼	25½	25¾	25½
47	15⅜	3	Fourth Nat Inv	400	27½	27	27	27
77½	47¾	2	Foundation	100	50	50	50	..
38⅜	11⅜	2½	Fox Film A	11700	14¼	13½	14½	13¼
43¼	22	3	*Freeport Texas	200	27	26¾	26¾	27

—G—

77⅛	41¼	..	GenAm Inv	100	5	5	5	5
73⅛	52⅞	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	3200	58½	56⅝	58	57
47	18½	3	Gen Asphalt	1200	22⅝	22	22¼	21¾
25⅜	17⅞	2	Gen Baking	100	22	22	22	22
9⅞	5	..	Gen Bronze	1400	9	8¾	9	8½
13	3¾	..	Gen Cable	400	8	7½	7½	..
25½	7	..	Gen Cable A	100	13	13	13	..
85	27½	..	Gen Cable pf	300	34¼	34¼	34¼	..
54⅜	36	1.80	Gen Electric	9900	41⅞	41	41⅝	40⅞
12¼	11⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	2700	11½	11⅜	11½	11⅜
56	43	3	Gen Foods	14200	53¾	51¾	53¾	51
..	8½	4½	Gen Gas & E A	1300	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4¾
50	35	5	Gen Mills	100	39	39	39	39¼
48	31½	3	*Gen Motors	27100	39¾	38½	39¼	38⅞
103⅝	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	103	103	103	103
31	15	2½	Gen Print Ink	90	21⅜	20	21⅜	..
76	59½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	20	69¾	69	69¾	..
23	8¼	..	Gen Pub Service	400	14	13½	13⅝	13½
84½	40	5	Gen Ry Signal	1400	56	47¾	50	46½
9½	2¾	..	Gen Realty	400	3½	3	3	3
74⅛	38	6	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	38	38	38	38
57⅜	39	3	Gen Refractories	300	34	33½	34	34
15½	1⅞	..	Gen Thea Equip	16300	2¾	2¼	2⅜	2⅛
38¾	18⅜	..	Gillette Saf Raz	1600	21¾	21½	21¾	21⅜
10¼	7⅜	..	Glidden	100	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9¼
80	48	7	Glidden pf	20	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	..
..	9¾	4	Gobel (Adolf)	300	7	6¾	7	7¼
42¼	21	2½	Gold Dust	2600	28¾	28	28⅝	28
117½	104	6	Gold Dust pf	100	112	112	112	113
26⅜	10¼	..	Goodrich	400	13⅝	13½	13¾	13⅝
53⅜	30⅝	3	Goodyear	600	43¾	41½	42¼	41½
6½	2	..	Gould Coupler A	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
6¼	2⅜	..	Graham Paige	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
22½	12	1§	Grand-Sil Stores	400	16⅛	16¼	16⅝	16
18⅞	10⅜	..	Grand Union	1900	17½	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝
46⅜	36	3	Grand Un pf	100	44½	44½	44½	44½
30⅜	25¾	1	Grant (W T)	200	29⅝	28¾	29	28½
60⅞	37½	3	Great Nor pf	2300	38	35	38¾	38
21½	11½	1	Great Nor Ore	100	18½	18¼	18⅝	18½
96⅛	80½	7	Great W Sug pf	30	89	88	88	89
6¾	2⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	400	3¾	3½	3⅝	3⅝
37½	10⅝	..	Gulf States Steel	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	..

—H—

8¾	4½	..	Hahn Dept Sta	500	6¼	5½	5⅞	6
19⅜	12	1.20	Hall Printing	400	14½	13¾	14½	14½
7⅜	2½	..	Hartman Corp B	100	3½	3½	3½	3¾
8	3⅛	..	Hayes Body	300	3	3	3	3
119½	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	9000	116	116	116	116
163¾	83¾	3	Hershey Choc	180	97¾	97¾	97¾	98¾
104	93	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾

—I—

39	20⅞	4	Ill Central	400	41	40⅞	41	40¼
4	1¼	..	Indian Motor	10	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
24	9	..	Indian Motor pf	10	16	16	16	..
4¾	2	..	Indian Refining	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
32	21½	4	Indus Rayon	200	34½	33¾	34	33
11¼	4¼	..	Inspiration Cop	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
15⅜	9	..	Insuranshare Del	200	11¾	11	11¾	13
9⅝	5¾	.40	Insuranshare Md	100	7	7	7	7¼
34	19⅛	..	Interboro Rap T	300	23¾	21⅝	21⅝	22⅜
179¾	117	6†	Int Business M	300	149	148¼	149	149
13¾	6¾	.50	Int Carriers	400	7¾	7¼	7¼	7½
63⅜	37¾	4	Int Cement	800	51	50¾	51	50¾
4	1¼	..	Int Combustion	100	1¾	1¼	1¾	..
60⅛	37½	2½	Int Harvester	3600	39¾	38½	39⅛	38
31	16¾	2b	Int Hydroelec	3600	24⅜	23⅜	23⅞	23⅛
73¼	48⅞	4	Int Match pf	800	50	49¼	50	50¾
20⅝	9⅝	.10	Int Nickel	10400	13¾	13¼	13¾	13⅜
10¼	4½	..	Int Pap&Pow A	1100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
43½	18⅜	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	400	21	20	20	20¼
69½	54	6	Int Pr Ink pf	30	63	63	63	..
42	30¼	..	Int Salt	200	35	35	35	..
54	36⅜	..	Int Shoe	100	50	50

SHARP UPTURN IN LAMB AND CATTLE PRICES

Scarcity of Well-Finished Kinds Is Factor—Hogs in Oversupply

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 14—Cattle and lamb prices shot upward sharply this week. Hog values dropped. Cattle and lambs advanced because of relative scarcity of well-finished kinds, but too many hogs were marketed, in comparison with requirements, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Fed steers and yearlings gained 50 to 75 cents, reaching new high levels of the season and since April. Short-fed kinds also received a share of the advance. Plain grassy kinds dragged along at about steady prices.

Butcher she-stock was not too plentiful and strength crept into each day's trade until 25 to 50 cents had been added. Low cutters and cutters went up about 25 cents. Bulls and vealers held steady. Stocker and feeder steers advanced 25 cents.

Yearling steers topped at $10, medium weights at $9.65, heavies at $9.50, 1600 pounds, $9.10, yearling heifers $9.50. The bulk of fed steers and yearlings brought $8.25 to $9.50, short-fed kinds $6.50 to $8 and grassy kinds down to $5 and below.

Weighty sausage bulls made $3.75 to $4 with a few outstanding individuals up to $4.25. Selected vealers made $9.50 to $10. Feeding steers topped at $6.85, with most sales $4.75 to $6.

Butcher hogs scaling under 220 pounds closed 35 to 60 cents under a week ago with heavier weights steady to 25 cents off, packing sows 35 to 50 cents lower and pigs and light lights 50 to 75 cents lower. The week's top was $8, paid on Monday, while the closing peak was $7.40.

The bulk of 170 to 210 pound averages went late at $7.25 to $7.40; 220 to 250 pounds, $6.80 to $7.25; 260 to 290 pounds, $6.35 to $6.80; 300 to 330 pounds, $5.75 to $6.25; light lights, $6.65 to $7.25; pigs, $6 to $6.75; packing sows, $4 to $5 with smooth lightweights up to $5.50.

Fat lambs advanced 50c to $1 with choice kinds scarce and up most. Ewes were in liberal supply and finished about steady with a week ago. At the close, range lambs bulked at $8.25 to $8.60, and better grade natives at $7.75 to $8.50 with a few to $8.75, the week's crest. Native bucks went at $6.75 to $7.50 and throwouts at $4 to $4.50. Fat ewes brought mainly $2 to $2.75. Feeding lambs ruled strong to 25c higher, the bulk selling at $5.25 to $5.50.

GENERAL MOTORS REPORTS INCREASE IN CASH ON HAND

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—The consolidated balance sheet of General Motors Corporation, as of June 30, published today, shows cash, United States Government and other marketable securities amounting to $245,856,668, compared with $179,037,071 on Dec. 31, and $175,693,782 on June 30, 1930.

The pamphlet report for the second quarter, as previously reported, showed net earnings available to the common stock of $52,778,797, equal to $1.22 a share, compared with $50,976,626 from operations in the like period a year ago, or $1.17 a share.

Inventories on June 30 had been reduced to $113,624,349 from $136,298,891 on Dec. 31. Total current assets were $417,092,803, and current liabilities $88,441,053.

The balance sheet listed total assets at $1,357,747,751, compared with $1,315,813,059 on Dec. 31.

DIVIDENDS

California Packing Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Brooklyn Union Gas Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 1.

Utilities Power & Light Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents on the common, 50 cents on the class A and 25 cents on the class B, all payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 5. Holders of class A can take one-fortieth of a share of class A in lieu of cash, while common and class B have the privilege of receiving one-fortieth of a share of common in lieu of cash.

Great Northern Paper Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20.

New York Transportation Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 80 cents, payable Sept. 28 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Insuranshares Certificates, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Montreal Cottons, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, both payable Sept. 15, to stock of record Aug. 31.

United Elastic Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40c, payable Sept. 24, to stock of record Sept. 10.

Famous Players Canadian Corporation, a subsidiary of Paramount Publix Corporation, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Sept. 26 to stock of record Sept. 4.

Patterson-Sargent Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20.

Conde Nast Publications, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 17.

Rand Mines, Ltd., declared an interim dividend of $1.21½ on the American shares, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 25. A year ago an interim dividend of $1.52 was paid on the American shares.

Brill Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20.

WRIGLEY BUYS GEM RAZORS

CHICAGO, Aug. 14—William Wrigley Jr. Company has purchased 29 carloads of Gem micromatic razor sets with five blades. The company plans to market the razors as part of a combination offer whereby the retail price of one razor set and 20 packages of gum will be about $1.35.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Aleghany Corp 5s '44	64½	64
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	59	58
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	59	59
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	103⅞	103½
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	99¾	99¾
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	73½	72¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	95½	94¾
Amer Inter 5½s '49	81½	81½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	102⅛	102⅛
Amer Smelting 6s '47	103	103
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	129	129
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107	106⅞
Amer T&T 4s '36	103⅛	103⅛
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	109	109
Amer T&T 5s '65	109	108⅞
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110⅝	110½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	104	103⅛
Amer Writing Paper 5s '47	52	52
Armour & Co 4½s '39	79	79
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	69¼	69
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99¾	99
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	56	56
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	46	46
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101⅜	101⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	94½	94½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	99	98½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	84¼	84¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s'95	90	90
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '30	100	98½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	103½	103½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	101½	101
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	93⅜	93
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	110½	110
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	113	113
Beth Ind Loan 6s	97¾	97¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103½	103½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104	104
Boston & Maine 5s '67	94	93½
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	81	78
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101¼	100¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	91¼	91¼
Buff Gen Elec 4½s	104¼	104¼
Bush Term con 5s '55	86¾	86¾
By Products Coke 5½s '45	97	97
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	91	91
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	100½	100½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100½	100⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	102	101⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	103¾	103¼
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	105¾	105¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	105⅞	105¾
Can North deb 7s '40	112⅜	112⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	82¾	82⅜
Can Pacific 4½s '46	92	92
Can Pacific 5s '44	104⅜	104⅜
Can Pacific 5s '54	101¼	101¼
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	70	70
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	70¼	70¼
Cen New England 4s '61	84	84
Cen Ill El&Gas 5s	99	98½
Cen Pacific 5s' 60	111	111
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	111	111
Certainteed 5½s' 48	57½	57½
Ches Corp 5s' 47	94½	94
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	99¾	99¼
Ches & O 4½s B	99¼	99
Ches & O RA nn	94	94
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	93	93
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	97¾	97¾
Chicago & East Ill 5s' 51	28	28
Chicago Gt West 4s' 59	64¼	63
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s' 32 ct.	90½	90½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	19¾	19½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s' 75	51	48¾
Chicago & Nw gen 4s' 87	86	86
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	75½	75½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	62	61½
Chicago & Nw gen 5s' 87	84¾	84¼
Chicago R I&P gen 4s '88	87½	86¼
Chicago R I&P rfg 4s '34	86¾	86¾
Chicago R I&P 4½s' 52	70	70
Chicago R I&P 4½s cv '60	67	66
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	116	116
Chicago & W Indiana 4s' 52	91¼	91
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s' 62	105	105
Chile Copper 5's 47	85	84¾
Cin Gas & Elec 5s' 56 A	97¾	97¾
Cin Un Terminal 4½s 2020	103	103
Clev CC&StL gen 4s' 93	87¾	87¾
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	102¾	102
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	91	91
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	103	103
Clev Un Term 5s' 73	106¼	106¼
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	98	98
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	98¾	98½
Columbia Gas & E 5s' 52 May	99¾	99¼
Columbia Ry Pr L 4½s '57	100¾	100¾
Com Ar Baraqua 7½s '37	18½	18
Com Credit Co 5½s' 35	99¾	99¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98¾	98¾
Con Gas 4½s	103½	103⅜
Con Gas Co deb 5½s' 45	107¾	107½
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	67¾	67¾
Cuba RR 1st 8s' 52	57½	57½
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71 wi	101½	101½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93½	92
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	89½	89½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s' 55	51¾	51
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	92¾	92¾
Erie RR gen 4s '96	87½	87½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	20¾	20
Erie RR gen lien	72¾	72
Erie RR gen 5s '75	70¼	70¼
Fed Metal 7s '34	88	88
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	42	42
Fla East Coast 5s '74	18	17
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	98¾	98¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	104	104
Gen Rlty 6s	110	110
Gen Theatres Equip 6s '40	27	25
Goodrich 6s '45	82½	81¾
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	97½	97½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91¾	91¼
Grank Tr Ry Can 7s '40	112¾	112¾
Great Northern 5s '73 C	95¼	95¼
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	99½	99
Great Northern 7s '36 A	105½	105½
Houston Oil 5½s' 40	88	87
Hudson Coal 5s '62	60	58¾
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	97¾	96¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	103¼	103¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	103	102¾
Ill Cen StL div 4½s	81	81
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	107½	107
Ill Central 3½s Lou div '55	79¾	79¾
Ill Central 4s '53	70	67
Ill Central 4¾s '66	63½	63⅜
Ill Central 6½s '34	104½	104½
Ill Central CStLSNO 5s '63 A	73	73
Ill Steel deb 4½s' 40	103	102
Ind Limestone 6s '44	27	27
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	94¾	94¾
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	76½	76
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	87½	86¾
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	82	80¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70	69
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	69¾	69
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	54	54
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	89¾	89
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	65	65
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	86	85¾
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	56¾	56¾
Interlake Iron 5s	85	85
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	66	66
Int Paper 6s '55	46¾	46
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s' 47	53	53
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	77	76½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	89½	89
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	85	84
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	88½	88½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	23	23
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	99¾	97
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	74	74
Kings Co El 4s '49	83½	83
Kinga Co El 6s '97	120½	119½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103	102½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	104	104
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	103⅞	103⅛
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	102	102
Laclede Gas 5½s R	101	101
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	82	82
L'Autaro 6s '54	30	28¼
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	104	103¾
Loew's 6s '41	99	98½
Long Island rfg 4s '49	96	96
Louis Orkansas 5s '69	49	48
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	106¾	106¾
Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s '45	94½	94½
Lou Cin W Tex 4½s	100½	100½
L&N 1st 5s '37	102¾	102¾
L&N 3s StL div '80	68¾	68¾
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	99	98½
Meads 6s '45 ww	69¾	69
Metro Water 5½s '50	53	50
Mich Cen 4s '40	98	98
Mich Cen 4½s '79	100	100
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	103⅞	103⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	104¼	104¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	104½	104½
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	93	93
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	88¼	88¼
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	91	91
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	57	55¾
Mo Pac 5s A '77	77⅞	77⅞
Mo Pac 5s I '81	77¼	76½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	77¼	77¼
Montana Power 5s A '62	67¼	67¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	102¾	102¾
Murray Body 6½s '34	72	72
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	96	96
Nat Steel 5s	102	101⅞
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	91	91
Nat Rys of Mex 4s '51 A	15½	15⅞
Newberry 5½s	2	2
New Eng T&T 5s '52	94¼	94
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	112	112
N O Pub Ser 5s B '52	92¾	92¾
N O T & M 5s B '54	92¾	92¼
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	63¾	63¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	90	90
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	98¾	98½
NYC&HR 4½s N	92	91¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	92¾	92¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	100	99⅝
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	104¾	104¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	95¾	95¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	60	59¼
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	78¾	78½
NY G&L&P pur m 4s '49	115½	115½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	101½	101½
NY GELH&P 5s '49	111¾	111½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	90¾	90¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	110	110
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	87½	87½
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	3¾	3¾
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	60	60
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	50	50
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	106¾	106¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	105½	105⅝
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	80	79½
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101	101
Niag Lock & O P 6s '55	105	105
Nort & W con 4s '96	90¾	90¾
North Am Co 5s '61	101½	101¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C '59	102¼	101⅞
Nor Am Ed 5½s '53	104¾	104¾
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	108	108
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	64	63½
Nor Pacific pr ln 4s '97	91	91
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	85	85
Nor Pacific 6s R 2047	103	103½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111¾	111⅝
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	83¾	83¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	60	60
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105⅝	105⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103½	103½
Paramount Publix 3½s '50	78¾	78⅛
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	87¾	87¾
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	93¾	93¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	90⅞	90⅛
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	99½	99¼
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	104¼	104
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	98¾	98¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	93¾	93¾
Penn Railroad 5s '84	108⅝	103⅞
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	104	104
Penn Railroad gold 4½s '36	109⅜	109
Penn Pow 4½s	95¾	95½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	104⅜	103¾
Phillips Pet 5½s	73	62
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	103½	103½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	98½	98½
Phil Balt & Wash 4½s	101⅞	101⅞
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	98⅞	98⅛
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	91½	87½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	65	64½
Pub Serv E&G 4s	89½	89½
Pures Oil 5½s '40	85	85
Read rfg 4½s '97	93¾	93¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	74½	74½
Revere Cop & Br 6s' 48	82½	79½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	27¾	27
Rochester Gas 7s '46	105¼	105¼
St Joseph Lead 5½s	93¾	92¾
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	57	56½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	45½	45
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	61¾	61
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	75	74½
St P & Dul 4s	94	93½
StP & KCSL 4½s' 41	80	80
Seabd AL con 6s' 45	12	12
Shell Pipe 5s' 52	85	84½
Shell Union 5s' 47	70¼	68
Shell Union 4s ct ww '49	72	70½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s' 49	105⅝	105⅝
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	60½	60⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	91	91
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	93	94¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¼	102½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '43	102	102
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	60¼	60¼
Southern Colo Pow 6s' 47	103½	103½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	92¾	92
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	89	89
Southern Pacific 4½s' 81	86	87¼
Southern Pacific col 5s' 44	103⅞	103⅞
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	96⅝	96⅝
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	70¼	69½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	106	104½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s' 54	107¼	106
Southwest Pr gen 6½s' 46	103½	103
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¾	104¾
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s' 53	94	94
Texas Corp 5s' 44	95¼	94½
Third Ave rfg 4s' 60	54	54
Third Ave adj 5s '60	40¾	40
Trans Trust Cons 6½s' 43	45	45
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	100⅜	100⅛
Union Pacific 4s '68	91⅞	91⅞
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	95¾	95½
Union Pacific 4½s' 67	99	98¾
US Rubber Co 5s '47	69¾	69
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	99½	99½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103⅝	103¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	67¾	67¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	72	71¾
Vanadium 5s	81	81
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	103½	103½
Wabash RR 5s B '76	62	62
Wabash RR 5½s '75	68	68
Walworth 6s '45	44¾	44¾
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	106	106
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	53½	51⅝
Warren Bros 6s	84½	83
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	107	107
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	106⅛	106⅛
West Shore 4s 2361	89	89
Western Pacific 5s A '46	68½	67¾
Western Union R E 4½s '50	102	102
Western Union 5s '38	110½	110½
Western Union 5s 1/80	103½	103½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	91	91
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102½	102½
White Sew Mach 6s '36 ww	36½	36½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	94½	94
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	48¼	48¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	97½	97½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Aug14	Aug13
1st 4½s '47	103.	103.	103.	103.1
4th 4¼s '38	104.28	104.26	104.27	104.26
US 3½s	101.17	101.17	101.17	101.17
US 3s '48 M	102.25	102.25	101.25	102.25
US 3¼s '47	102.29	102.29	102.30	102.30

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53		53	52½
Akershus 4s '68		91½	91½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57		33	32
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57		33	32
Antioquia 7s A '45		40	36½
Antioquia 7s B '45		39	35½
Antioquia 7s C '45		40	35¾
Antioquia 7s D '45		38	35½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62		37	36½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59		75	74
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59		73¾	73⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '60		75	74½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60		73¾	73⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '61		73¾	73¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61		75	75
Argentine Gov 6s May '61		73¾	73¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A		74¾	74¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B		75½	74¾
Australia 4½s '56		60	58½
Australia 5s '55		65½	63¾
Australia 5s '57		65¾	63¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '37		23	21½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43		105	104⅜
Batavian Pet 4½s '42		93¾	93½
Belgium (King) 6s '55		101¾	101¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49		106	106
Belgium (King) 7s '55		110¼	110
Belgium (King) 7s '56		104½	104½
Bergen 5s '60		97¼	96½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50		86½	84¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51		64	61
Berlin Elec 6½s '59		64½	64
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51		62	62
Berlin Elec 6s '58		53¼	51
Bogota (City) 8s '45		50	50
Brazil 6½s '26-'57		50	49
Brazil 6½s '27-'57		50	49½
Brazil (US) 8s '41		60	56½
Bremen 7s '35		80	77
Brisbane 6s '50		52	53
Brisbane 5s '57		48¾	47¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62		55	54
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60		72	72
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)		48	48
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46		52½	49
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36		103	103
Canada (Dom) 4s '60		95¾	95¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '68		107	106½
Cauca Valley 7½s '46		48	48
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61		38½	36
Chile (Bank) 6s '62		24½	23¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60		25½	25½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61		27	25¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61		22½	22½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept		28	27½
Chile ((Rep) 6s '62		26½	25½
Chile (Rep) 6s '63		27	25½
Chilean Loan 7s '60		27	27
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51		22	22
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47		50	48
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48		50	48
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46		50	45
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47		48	46
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan		52	48½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct		52	49¾
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53		94	94
Copenhagen (City) 5s '53		99½	99½
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54		99½	99½
Cordoba ((P rov) 7s '42		63	63
Cuba ((Rep) 5s ('14) '49		88	88
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53		91½	91½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45		82½	53
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59		64¼	64¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62		96½	95¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42		105½	105½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42		86½	86
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40		86	86
Duke Price Power 6s '66		104	103⅞
Dutch El 6s '47		101¾	101⅝
Estonia RR Co 7s '54		43	40
Finland (Rep) 6s '45		77¾	77¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56		78½	76½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42		48	48
French (Rep) 7s '49		118	118
French (Rep) 7½s '41		123¼	123
German 7s '49		89	88½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38		67	63½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July 60		56½	54½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60		55	55
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50		70	68¾
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts		48	48½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48		97	97
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45		79	79½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65		63⅞	61¼
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45		61	61
Graz 8s '54		86	86
Hansa 6s '39 ww		34	34
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44		82¾	82¾
Hungary Mun 7½s '45		81	80
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37		100	100
Italian Pub Util 7s '52		89½	89½
Italy (King) 7s '51		100½	99¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50		90½	90½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65		96⅞	96½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54		105	105
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37		88½	88½
Karstadt 6s '43		⅞	⅞
Kreuger & Toll 5s '30		84	83½
Leipzig (City) 7s '47		65	64½
Medellin 6½s '54		37¾	34
Milan (City) 6½s '52		83½	82½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58		31	31
Montevideo (City) 6s '59, Ext'd		43¾	44
Montevideo (City) 7s '52		57	51
New South Wales 5s '57		57½	56
Nord Rys 6½s '50		104¾	104¾
North German Lloyd 6s '47		63	63½
Norway (King) 5s '63		100¾	100¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65		101¾	101¾
Norway (King) 6s '43		108	104½
Norway (King) 6s '44		104½	104½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58		84½	84½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53		100½	100½
Oslo (City) 5½s '48		101¾	101¾
Oslo (City) 6s '55		100¾	100¾
Oslo G&E 5s '63		94½	93½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '56		104¼	104¼
Peru (Gov) 6s '60		18	18
Poland (Gov) 5s '40		65½	65½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47		64¾	64½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50		72	72
Porto Ale (City) 5s '61		37	38
Prussia 6½s '51		84	83
Prussia 6s '52		58¾	58
Queensland (State) 6s '47		30	30
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww		61	60½

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

KENNETH MOORE WINS AT ROQUE

Takes American Championship Title—Franklin Second-Division Winner

U. S. ROQUE CHAMPIONSHIP

Player and Home	W.	L.	Pts.	Ave.
Kenneth Moore, N. Paris	11	2	395	30 5/13
W. W. Wilson, Chicago	10	3	394	27 9/13
George Atkinson, Clevel'd.	9	4	352	27 1/13
O. E. Barnhart, Chicago	9	4	351	27
Fred Pomerleau, L'g B'ch.	8	5	343	26 5/13
A. D. Gammill, West'ville.	8	5	342	26 1/13
C. R. Zimmerman, W'rs'w.	6	7	337	25 5/13
F. O. Williamson, W'ville	6	7	294	22 8/13
W. H. Hoagland, Peoria	6	7	274	21 1/13
H. H. Woods, Cleveland	5	8	270	20 10/13
Lester Clark, Chicago	7	6	267	20 7/13
W. A. Rounds, Cleveland	3	10	265	20 5/13
Dr. I. H. Scott, Kent	2	11	220	16 15/13
G. J. Poth, Dayton	1	12	184	14 3/13

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Ind., Aug. 14—Roque, declared by many to be the most scientific and most exacting of all outdoor games, has a new champion. He is Kenneth Moore, only 20 years of age, a modest little chap from New Paris, Ohio. He came to Winona Lake to cast his lot with the stars of the game who had gathered from all parts of the country to battle for the coveted title of national champion. His early victories over some of the classiest veterans attracted attention; but most of the observers thought the boy would "blow up" before the finish. They missed their guess, however. It wasn't the boy who "blew up," but the veteran, O. E. Barnhart of Chicago, defending champion. Barnhart, after winning nine straight games, reached his Waterloo in his clash with W. W. Wilson of Chicago. Wilson won, 32 to 0, and after that the champion was easy, losing his remaining three games, including one to Moore.

Kenneth Moore won 11 games and lost 2, collecting a total of 395 points out of a possible 416 and maintaining an average of 30 5-13. He was 41 points ahead of W. W. Wilson, who finished in second place with an average of 27 3-13 for 10 games won and 3 lost. Wilson nosed out George Atkinson of Cleveland by 2 points because of the unexpected withdrawal of Grant Dazey of Indianapolis. Dazey had played only 9 games and according to the tournament rules, all scores made against him were eliminated. Dazey won only one game and this was a victory over Wilson by a score of 32 to 5. While Wilson was escaping from a game in which he dropped 27 points, eight other players, Barnhart, F. O. Williamson, Moore, A. D. Gammill, Atkinson, Lester Clark, H. H. Woods and W. H. Hoagland each lost the 32 points they had piled up at Dazey's expense.

Barnhart, with a total of 351, was one point behind Atkinson in third place. Barnhart had a chance in his final game with C. R. Zimmerman to land in second place, but lost the game 32 to 26 and dropped to fourth position.

Fred Pomerleau, of Long Beach, Calif., finished fifth with a total of 343, topping A. D. Gammill, of Westerville, Ohio, by a single point.

In the second division, there was an upset in the final game which gave first place to G. T. Franklin of Chicago with a total of 494 points and an average of 30⅞. Franklin won 13 games and lost 3. C. A. Munson, of Minneapolis, Minn., who had led all the way, fell five points behind Franklin when he was upset 32 to 16 by S. C. Stowe, of Hartford, Mich. E. F. Moser of Warsaw, finished third with a total of 464 points and an average of 29. R. K. Johnston, of Westerville, Ohio, was a close fourth. Play in this division continued throughout Thursday and several games were dropped where they would not change standings. Cups were awarded to the winners of first, second and third in each division.

The final tournament scores follow:

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION

W. W. Wilson, Chicago, 32; O. E. Barnhart, Chicago, 0.

Lester Clark, Chicago, 32; G. J. Poth, Dayton, Ohio, 2.

W. W. Wilson, Chicago 32; G. J. Poth, Dayton, 6.

Fred Pomerleau, Long Beach, Calif., 32; O. E. Barnhart, Chicago, 14.

Kenneth Moore, New Paris, Ohio, 32; O. E. Barnhart, Chicago, 23.

O. E. Barnhart, Chicago, 32; W. E. Rounds, Cleveland, 25.

C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw, 32; O. E. Barnhart, Chicago, 26.

SECOND DIVISION

E. F. Moser, Warsaw, 32; H. E. Mighell, Aurora, Ill., 18.

Eugene Brown, Aurora, Ill., 32; S. C. Stowe, Hartford, Mich., 13.

S. C. Stowe, Hartford, 32; E. F. Moser, Warsaw, 23.

A. J. Denny, Aurora, Ill., 32; O. D. Barnhart, Chicago, 23.

E. D. Conklin, Hartford, 32; James Ladd, Warsaw, 9.

C. A. Munson, Minneapolis, Minn., 32; D. C. Hills, Indianapolis, 24.

G. T. Franklin, Chicago, 32; E. D. Conklin, Hartford, 5.

O. D. Barnhart, Chicago, 32; S. C. Stowe, Hartford, 7.

A. M. Collings, Lakeside, 32; D. C. Hills, Indianapolis, 11.

Eugene Brown, Peoria, 32; E. D. Conklin, Hartford, 23.

A. J. Denny, Aurora, 32; G. T. Franklin, Chicago, 26.

A. J. Denny, Aurora, 32; E. D. Conklin, Hartford, 19.

C. A. Munson, Indianapolis, 32; O. D. Barnhart, Chicago, 16.

S. C. Stowe, Hartford, 32; H. E. Mighell, Aurora, 4.

R. K. Johnston, Westerville, Ohio, 32; D. C. Hills, Indianapolis, 23.

S. C. Stowe, Hartford, 32; A. N. Clemmer, West Alexandria, Ohio, 18.

H. E. Mighell, Aurora, 32; D. C. Hills, Indianapolis, 25.

S. C. Stowe, Hartford, 32; A. J. Denny, Aurora, 26.

S. C. Stowe, Hartford, 32; C. A. Munson, Indianapolis, 16.

In several cases where both players still remained games were not played and by consent of the tournament committee the players were given credit for averages maintained during the remainder of the schedule. In other cases where one player defaulted, averages were given to opponents and the defaulting players were given nothing. The results of the unplayed games were as follows:

C. A. Munson, Indianapolis, 31; E. D. Conklin, Hartford, 19 (average).

E. D. Conklin, Hartford, 19 (average); Harry Howard, Lakeside, 0 (forfeit).

E. T. Norris, Aurora, 11 (average); Charles Ackerson, Westerville, 0 (forfeit).

A. M. Collings, Lakeside, 18 (average); A. N. Clemmer, West Alexandria, 7 (forfeit).

A. M. Collings Lakeside, 18 (average); Charles Ackerson, Westerville, 0 (forfeit).

Charles Ackerson, Westerville, 0; Harry Howard, Lakeside, 0 (forfeit).

Dazzy Vance Fails To Stop Cardinals

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	71	40	.640
New York	60	48	.556
Chicago	61	49	.555
Brooklyn	58	55	.513
Boston	52*	55	.486
Pittsburgh	53	56	.486
Philadelphia	44	67	.396
Cincinnati	41	70	.369

RESULTS AUG. 13

St. Louis 8, Brooklyn 5.
Pittsburgh 7, New York 5.
New York 6, Pittsburgh 1.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 3.
Cincinnati 17, Boston 3.
Cincinnati 4, Boston 3.

The Brooklyn Robins failed again on Thursday in their attempt to stop the fast-stepping St. Louis Cardinals in the National League, 8 to 5. The New York Giants went back into second place in the race when they divided a double-header with the Pirates, losing the first game, 7 to 5, and winning the second, 6 to 1. While this was taking place, Philadelphia was defeating the Chicago Cubs, 4 to 3. Cincinnati twice triumphed over the Braves in Boston, 17 to 3 and 4 to 2.

Manager Robinson sent Dazzy Vance to the box in an effort to stop the Cardinals, but the big right-hander was given poor support and was defeated. Four of the St. Louis runs came as the result of errors by Picinich, Bissonette and Slade. Bill Hallahan pitched for the Cards and although hit hard at times, was effective with men on base. The Cardinals made 13 hits off Vance and Shaute, including a home run by Frankie Frisch. Sparks Adams was the batting star of the day, the St. Louis third baseman getting five out of five for a perfect day. Finn made three hits for the Robins.

Ervin Brame, big right-hander, outpitched Fred Fitzsimmons in the first game between the Pirates and Giants. Brame's team mates touched the New York right-hander for 12 hits, while the Giants made 11. The Pirates put across four runs in the first inning, mostly because Bill Hunnefield made two errors at second base. Johnny Vergez and Fitzsimmons hit homers for the Giants and Bob Grace connected with one for the winners. Clarence Mitchell, veteran left-handed spitball pitcher, put the Giants in the winning column in the second contest. The Pirates found him for 10 hits, but could not come through in the pinches. Mel Ott hit a homer for the Giants.

Phil Collins pitched and batted the Phillies to victory over the Cubs. In the seventh inning with the score tied at 3-all and Davis on second base, Collins singled to left field to drive in what proved to be the winning run. The Phillies made only four hits, but scored four runs. The Cubs had seven hits. Pat Malone went six innings for the Cubs and May finished. Buzz Arlett hit his seventeenth home run of the season in the second inning with Don Hurst on base. Hack Wilson, pinch hitting for Malone in the seventh, hit his twelfth circuit drive of the year.

The Reds hit the ball to all corners of the lot in their first game with the Braves. The contest was featured by the hitting of Tony Cuccinello, young second baseman, who hit three singles, two doubles and a triple in six times up, for a perfect day. He drove in five runs and scored four himself. Red Lucas pitched for the Reds and took part in the attack with three hits. Boston's only runs came in the fifth when Wally Berger hit a homer with two on. A four-run rally in the eighth, including a homer by Cucinello, off Tom Zachary, gave the Reds a victory in the second game.

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	3	1	0	1	2	1	0	8	13	2
Brooklyn	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	12	3

Batteries—Hallahan and Wilson; Vance, Shaute and Picinich. Losing pitcher—Vance. Umpires—Reardon, Magerkurth and McGrew. Time—2h. 14m.

AT NEW YORK
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	7	12	0
New York	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	11	3

Batteries—Brame and Grace; Fitzsimmons and Hogan. Umpires—Clarke, Moran and Quigley. Time—1h. 50m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	x	—	6	10	2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	1	10	1

Batteries — Mitchell and O'Farrell; French and Phillips. Umpires—Moran, Quigley and Clarke. Time—1h. 39m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	x	4	4	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	7	0

Batteries—Collins and Davis; Malone, May and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Malone. Umpires—Klem, Donnelly and Stark. Time—1h. 35m.

AT BOSTON
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	3	0	0	6	2	3	0	0	3	17	22	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	9	1

Batteries—Lucas and Sukeforth; Seibold, Cunningham, McAfee, Haid and Spohrer, Bool. Losing pitcher—Seibold. Umpires—Rigler, Pfirman and Scott. Time—1h. 59m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—	4	9	2
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	2	4	1

Batteries—Johnson, Frey and Styles; Zachary and Spohrer. Winning pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Pfirman, Scott and Rigler. Time—1h. 44m.

PIRATES RECALL INFIELDER

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Aug. 14 (AP)—Pushing along the plans for rebuilding the club next year, officials of the Pittsburgh Pirates announced today that Tony Piet, recruit infielder, has been recalled from the Wichita Club of the Western League. Piet is to report to the Pirates at Philadelphia.

SOMERVILLE BEATS INNES

Morrison, Cameron, Yates Also Advance in Canadian Amateur Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 14—C. Ross Somerville of the London Hunt and Country Club advanced another step toward winning his second successive and his fourth Canadian amateur golf championship on Thursday when he defeated Edwin A. Innes of the Isleamere Golf Club, St. Dorothee, Que., 7 and 5, but he was forced to score a record-equaling 69 in the morning round to secure a three-hole lead and had to go to the thirty-first before winning, the first time he has passed the twenty-eighth hole in three rounds. Accompanying Somerville into the semifinals are Arthur Yates of Rochester, N. Y., Jack Cameron of the Laval-sur-le-lac Club and Robert Morrison of Victoria, B. C. Yates won from Phil Farley of Toronto, 5 and 4; Cameron defeated Fred J. Wood of Vancouver, 3 and 2, while Morrison eliminated Francis Ryan of Detroit, 2 up.

Four Under Par, 31 Holes

In the early part of their match Innes held Somerville. The latter took the lead at the second hole, but lost it at the third. After the next four had been halved the winner won the eighth and held the lead until the end, but he was only 3 up at the end of the morning round, Innes having responded to Somerville's 69 with a par-equaling 72. The winner captured four of the first 11 holes in the afternoon, and after Innes had kept the match alive by winning the thirtieth, Somerville ended it with a win on the thirty-first. He was four under par for the 31 holes.

Next in impressiveness to Somerville during the day was Yates. He took the lead by winning the first two holes in the morning and Farley never caught up. The Toronto youngster attempted to match Yates's distance off the tees and through the fairways, and as a result lost direction and ran into trouble. Yates won five holes in the first 18 against two for his opponent and was 3 up at noon. In the second round he won three and halved six going out, making the turn for home 6 up. Farley made a rally, winning the thirtieth and thirty-second with birdie 2's, but Yates ended the match with a birdie on the thirty-third.

The Cameron-Wood match was a close and tense struggle all the way, each player winning one hole on the first nine, and each taking three on the last half of the first round. Wood was 1 up at the twenty-seventh, but starting at the twenty-ninth Cameron won four holes in a row, including 2's on the thirtieth and thirty-second, to secure a three-hole lead which he held by halving the next two.

Wins After Trailing

Trailing Francis Ryan throughout most of the match Bob Morrison staged a strong finish on the last six holes to win by two holes. Ryan won the first two holes, but the lead was wiped out and they were all square at the turn and Ryan only one in front after the first 18. Each won three of the first nine holes in the afternoon and Ryan became 2 up by winning the thirtieth. A par 4 on the thirty-first and a birdie 3 on the thirty-third enabled Morrison to square the match and after the thirty-fourth had been halved in par figures he won each of the next two holes with birdie 4s to advance to the semifinal.

The summary:

CANADIAN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

Arthur (Ducky) Yates, The Country Club of Rochester, N. Y., defeated Phil Farley, Cedar Brook Golf Club, Toronto, 5 and 4.

Jack Cameron, Laval-sur-le-lac Club, Montreal, defeated Fred J. Wood, Vancouver, 3 and 2.

Robert Morrison, Uplands Golf Club, Victoria, B. C., defeated Francis W. Ryan, Oakland Hills Country Club, Birmingham, Mich., 2 up.

C. Ross Somerville, London Hunt and Country Club, defeated Edwin A. Innes, Isleamere Golf Club, St. Dorothee, Que., 7 and 5.

ALERT IV WINS FIRST RACE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 14—W. M. Faurot pointed the prow of C. D. Wyman's sloop, Alert IV, across the finish line off Belmont Harbor seven minutes ahead of the field in the first of a series of three races for the Lipton Cup here yesterday. This cup carries the R Class championship of the Great Lakes. Alert IV negotiated a triangular course twice, a total of 12 nautical miles, in 2h. 42m. 57s. Ariel, the cup defender, sailed by E. E. Sheridan, finished second. Calypso, former champion in the event, piloted by the owner, Commodore Dr. Hollis E. Potter, finished a close third, followed by Varya, driven by Commodore Samuel Dauchy; Jonnie, sailed by E. W. Gaiver and B. E. Massee; Atlanta, owned by W. H. Colvin and sailed by Malcolm Vail, and Nancy, owned by H. H. Kimball and E. M. Railton.

REARDON TO UMPIRE IN JAPAN

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—John R. Reardon, National League umpire, has been engaged to officiate in the games which the all-star major league baseball team will play in Japan next fall, Fred Lieb, baseball writer and organizer, announced yesterday. Reardon will work with Japanese umpires who will be appointed by the Tokyo University League. The American team leaves the middle of October.

Rube Walberg Wins His Seventeenth

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	79	31	.718
Washington	57	41	.620
New York	53	44	.589
Cleveland	51	47	.472
St. Louis	48	62	.426
Chicago	44	65	.404
Boston	43	66	.394
Detroit	42	69	.378

RESULTS AUG. 13

Philadelphia 5, Detroit 2.
Chicago 10, Washington 8.
St. Louis 9, Boston 4.

Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics made it three out of four from Detroit in the American League on Thursday, when George Rube Walberg won his seventeenth victory of the season by the score of 5 to 2. The Chicago White Sox took advantage of Washington's errors and won, 10 to 8. St. Louis finally turned the tables on the Boston Red Sox, 9 to 6. The game scheduled between New York and Cleveland was postponed because of rain.

Walberg held the Tigers to four hits, while his team mates touched Earl Whitehall for 10 safeties. The losers did not make a hit during the first five innings, but put across one run in the sixth on a double by Johnson and Stone's single. After Miller had singled in the second inning, Marvin Owen, Detroit third baseman, made a wild throw on McNair's grounder, allowing two runs to score. Simmons hit a homer for the A's in the third. Simmons also had two singles, for a perfect day at bat. Doubles by Johnson and Quellich and singles by Stone and Owen, were the only hits made off Walberg.

Bob Burke, the young left-hander who recently pitched a no-hit game against the Red Sox, started for the Senators, but the White Sox drove him out of the box in the first inning. Brown, Crowder and Hadley divided the remainder of the work in the box for Washington. The White Sox used three pitchers, Bob Weiland, the second to enter the game, getting credit for the victory. Chicago went ahead in the eighth by scoring three runs, aided by an error. Joe Cronin hit his tenth homer of the season for the Senators in the fifth inning.

Six runs in the second inning, including a home run by Tom Jenkins, gave the Browns a lead which they held over the Red Sox. Jenkins went to bat as a pinch hitter for George Blaeholder, who had drawn the pitching assignment for the winners. Kimsey relieved Blaeholder and was the winning pitcher. Goose Goslin led the St. Louis attack with a double, triple and home run in five times up. Fred Schulte hit three singles. Hal Rhyne continued his brilliant fielding and batting for the Red Sox with two doubles and two singles in five trips to the plate. The scores:

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	10	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	6	1

Batteries — Walberg and Cochrane; Whitehill, Bridges and Grabowski. Losing pitcher—Whitehill. Umpires—Owens, Guthrie and Nallin. Time—1h. 47m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	3	x	10	12	0
Washington	3	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	8	7	2

Batteries—Thomas, Weiland, Caraway and Grube; Burke, Brown, Crowder, Hadley and Spencer. Winning pitcher—Weiland. Losing pitcher—Crowder. Umpires—Dinneen, Van Grafan and Campbell. Time—2h. 19m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	6	0	2	0	0	0	x	9	15	2
Boston	0	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	12	2

Batteries—Blaeholder, Kimsey and Ferrell; Moore, Russell, Morris and Berry. Winning pitcher—Kimsey. Losing pitcher—Russell. Umpires—Geisel, Ormsby and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 13m.

DARTMOUTH-PENN FOOTBALL IN 1932

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14 (AP)—Athletic relations on the football field between Dartmouth College and the University of Pennsylvania will be resumed on Franklin Field Oct. 15, 1932, Dr. Leroy Mercer, dean of the department of physical education at Pennsylvania announced yesterday. Dr. Mercer said games for 1932 and 1933 had been scheduled, both of them to be played here.

After eleven football encounters dating back to 1896, relations between the schools were terminated in 1921 after a 14-to-14 tie in New York. Prior to that time Dartmouth had won five games and Pennsylvania had won four, another contest being tied.

Dr. Mercer intimated that scheduling of Dartmouth was part of a movement to book more eastern teams in preference to intersectional contests.

Negotiations for a 1934 football game between Penn and Dartmouth at Dartmouth are in process.

SANTA PAULA POLO TEAM WINS EASILY

ROSLYN, L. I., Aug. 14—In a practice match here yesterday the Santa Paula polo team from Argentina easily defeated a team of Roslyn players by a score of 16 to 4. The visitors scored in every chukker whereas Roslyn only scored in two, the fifth and sixth. The summary:

SANTA PAULA	ROSLYN
No. 1—Alfredo Harrington	H. E. Talbott, Jr.
2—A. Gazzotti, Juan Reynal	J. D. Richards
3—Jose Reynal	S. B. Inglehart
Back—Manuel Andrada	William Post 2d

Score—Santa Paula 16, Roslyn 4. Goals—Harrington 6, Gazzotti 3, Jose Reynal 3, Andrada 4 for Santa Paula; Post 2, Talbott, Richards for Roslyn. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	73	54	.871
Newark	66	53	.562
Rochester	67	54	.554
Montreal	64	58	.535
Toronto	63	62	.504
Reading	59	63	.484
Buffalo	50	73	.407
Jersey City	49	75	.395

RESULTS AUG. 13

Newark 1, Montreal 0.
Newark 4, Montreal 3.
Jersey City 6, Buffalo 2.
Buffalo 6, Jersey City 2 (10 innings).
Baltimore 5, Toronto 4.
Reading 8, Rochester 5.
Reading 6, Rochester 5.

Hoogerhyde Again Archery Champion of United States

Champion's Score of 179—1343 for the Double American Round Breaks National and World Records—Thrills Spectators at Canandaigua

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Aug. 14—Championship honors again went to Russell Hoogerhyde of Coldwater, Mich., who yesterday at the National Archery Association championship meet here won the double American round with record-breaking scores. His score of 90-698 in the single American round set up a new world record superceding his own previous record of 89-673 made last year in Chicago. His score of 179-1343 for the double American round broke both national and world records for that event and secured for Mr. Hoogerhyde the 1931 United States championship. He rolled up the amazing total of 2476 points.

Mr. Hoogerhyde's most brilliant shooting was at the 40-yard distance where he thrilled all the spectators by placing 21 out of 24 consecutive arrows in the gold, the other three arrows reaching the red ring of the target next to the gold.

Andrew L. Brush of Cos Cob, Conn., took second place with a double American round of 176-1174 and a grand total of 2262. There was especially keen competition for the next four places. Frank X. Goulet of Los Angeles, Calif., made a total of 2226 points, thus winning third place. Fourth went to Dr. Paul W. Crouch of Newton Center, Mass., twice former champion with 2114 points. Donald C. MacKenzie of Greenwich, who was runner-up to Mr. Hoogerhyde in the first American round, finished fifth with 2109, while Carl G. Thompson Sr. of Canandaigua, N. Y., president of the National Archery Association and a former E. A. A. champion, won sixth place with a total of 2058.

The double American round was also shot by the women, and gave Dorothy Duggan of Greenwich, Conn., runner-up in the women's championship, an opportunity to break both the double and single American round records for the women. Miss Duggan's single American round of 90-584 surpassed by eight points the record set by herself last year while her double American round of 176-1096 broke the old record by three points. Miss Duggan's score incidentally was high enough to have given her fourth place in the first American round or sixth place in the double American round, among the men competing for the championship—this in spite of the disadvantage which a woman's weaker bow causes in comparison with the men. Mrs. Henry S. C. Cummings of Newton Center, winner of the women's title, yesterday took second place to Miss Duggan in the double American round for women.

DOUBLE AMERICAN ROUND

Russell Hogerhyde, Coldwater, Mich.	179 1343
A. L. Brush, Cos Cob, Conn.	176 1174
F. X. Goulet, Los Angeles, Calif.	175 1161
D. C. Mackenzie, Greenwich, Conn.	172 1150
P. H. Stanley, Glenside, Penna.	179 1135
Frank Horack, North Tonawanda, N. Y.	176 1112
C. Brownell, Moodus, Conn.	177 1109
C. G. Thompson Sr., Canadaigua, N. Y.	177 1105
R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Penna.	177 1093
P. W. Crouch, Newton Cen., Mass.	174 1090
C. L. Layer, Toronto, Canada	164 1070
H. A. Wilson, Belmont, Mass.	175 1065
A. D. Crittenden, Geneva, Ohio	175 1061
R. I. Case, Racine, Wis.	176 1060
R. D. Jackson, Geneva, Ohio	172 1044
Ted Clark, Geneva, Ohio	170 1040
C. C. Goddard, Cleveland, Ohio	173 1029
Earl Mead, Cleveland Heights, Ohio	169 1015
H. S. Brown, Scarsdale, N. Y.	170 1004
C. H. Styles, Berkeley, Calif.	170 994
W. Mattox, Toledo, Ohio	159 993
O. Maltby, Geneva, Ohio	166 986
G. E. McClure, Buffalo, N. Y.	169 979
L. I. Jackson, Geneva, Ohio	166 974
J. S. Vanorden, Spring Valley, N. Y.	168 968
W. E. Dueringer, Cleveland, Ohio	171 957
R. D. Thompson, Washington, D. C.	163 933
C. G. Thompson Jr., Canandaigua, N. Y.	167 915
J. H. Howell, Washington, Ill.	168 908
F. A. Kibbe, Coldwater, Mich.	166 902
H. B. Allen, Lakeville, Mass.	169 899
J. R. Fisher, Valparaiso, Ind.	154 886
G. K. Peeling, Waltham, Mass.	165 885
M. P. Whaley, Tulsa, Okla.	166 878
J. J. Messick, Chicago, Ill.	160 870
H. Hankinson, Toledo, Ohio	164 860
W. B. Allen, Louisville, Ky.	160 856
W. M. Goring, Buffalo, N. Y.	165 849
G. R. Hays, Richmond, Ind.	156 846
G. Tressler, Toledo, Ohio	149 841
J. P. Eagan, Worcester, Mass.	153 835
K. Staley, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	166 834
K. T. Duryee, Seattle, Wash.	159 823
C. A. Furnas, Cleveland, Ohio	161 821
D. J. Higgins, Detroit, Mich.	155 815
C. H. Cox, Memphis, Tenn.	158 814
James Neild, Greenfield, Mass.	162 808
D. I. Gould, Bangor, Maine	152 804
P. E. Southerland, Tulsa, Okla.	161 795
G. R. Debruler, Washington, D. C.	157 795
N. S. Williams, Washington, D. C.	155 779
T. N. Barnaddi, Bradford, Penna.	153 778
H. L. Davison, Chicago	156 774
P. H. Wilcox, Scranton, Penna.	151 761
A. D. Shackelford, Wilson, N. C.	150 760
J. M. Roberts, Pittsburgh	148 754
R. A. Grant, Tulsa, Okla.	155 759
R. W. Ris, Brooklyn, N. Y.	145 746
J. B. Tomlin Jr., Atl. City, N. J.	156 731
J. B. Fontaine, Philadelphia	141 731
P. Wetherill, Wynnwood, Penna.	150 730
R. M. Clark, Bradford, Penna.	149 721
Homer Prouty, Portland, Ore.	144 696
H. W. Bishop, Valparaiso, Ind.	142 699
Gordon Dean, Pinehurst, N. C.	145 677
Onni Wilberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.	137 661
H. O. Rex, Plainville, Conn.	141 657
M. S. Taylor, Greenfield, Mass.	139 657
F. W. Vanderveer, Port Wash., L. I.	136 651
C. D. Magee, Toronto, Ont.	127 633
M. C. Taylor, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	135 593
H. M. Kahler, Kennebunkport, Me.	128 588
F. W. Breitinger, Philadelphia	122 568
Stanley Johnson, Sanborn, N. Y.	124 546
P. H. Ball, Deerfield, Mass.	110 486
L. H. Cutton, Allentown, Penna.	118 486
F. W. Yeaw, Greenfield, Mass.	104 479
R. C. Thurwachter, Syracse, N. Y.	106 468
W. A. Morrill, Kansas City, Mo.	99 445
F. Walker, Swanville, Maine	107 441
L. M. Roberts, Kennard, Penna.	90 418
H. H. Hays, Toledo, Ohio	104 388
W. O. Robinson, Washington, D. C.	83 364
F. A. Yeaw, Greenfield, Mass.	87 357
F. J. Reckel, Bradford, Penna.	62 312
F. P. Hollister, Scranton, Penna.	63 215

DOUBLE AMERICAN ROUND

Dorothy Duggan, Greenwich, Conn.	176 1096
Mrs. H. S. C. Cummings, Newton Center, Mass.	173 1048
Gertrude Rosch, Buffalo, N. Y.	169 974
Mrs. Josephine S. Taylor, Washington, D. C.	159 897
Mrs. J. H. Howell, Washington, Ill.	156 848
Mrs. George E. McClure, Buffalo, N. Y.	163 847
Mrs. Mary Mattox, Toledo, Ohio	[illegible]
Mrs. W. B. Allen, Louisville, Ky.	161 803
Mrs. Mary Ball, Deerfield, Mass.	156 804

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 55

LEWIS A. (LEW) FONSECA

Chicago White Sox, American League

First played professional baseball with the San Francisco club of the Pacific Coast League. Born in Oakland, Calif., Jan. 21, 1900. A right-handed batter and thrower. Five feet 11 inches in height, weighs about 173 pounds, and can play anywhere in the infield or outfield. Signed with San Francisco in 1920, but left there to manage Smithfield (Utah) club. Was leading batter in American League in 1929. His record:

	Games	Batting Average
1920—San Francisco, Pacific Coast League		
1921—Cincinnati, National League	83	.276
1922—Cincinnati, National League	81	.361
1923—Cincinnati, National League	65	.276
*1924—Cincinnati, National League	20	.238
1925—Philadelphia, National League	126	.319
†1926—Newark, International League	147	.381
1927—Cleveland, American League	112	.311
1928—Cleveland, American League	75	.327
1929—Cleveland, American League	148	.369
1930—Cleveland, American League	40	.279

*Purchased by Philadelphia and released to Newark the following year. †Purchased by Cleveland for reported price of $50,000. (Traded to Chicago by Cleveland for Kamm on May 16, 1931.)

VISITORS SHOW TENNIS SKILL

Joan Ridley and Mrs. J. D. Pittman of England in Eastern Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 14—The English contingent showed their real skill yesterday at the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association championships at the Westchester Country Club, and when the day ended, had monopolized the finals in the women's singles, and were in half of the women's doubles finals also, while both of the men were in the quarter-finals of the men's singles, and were also one of the surviving teams in the men's doubles.

The ladies, Joan C. Ridley and Mrs. J. D. Pittman, the former Elsie Goldsack, bore the major part in the success of the invaders. The former swept over Mrs. John B. Jessup in her most vigorous fashion, dominating the play all the way through, to win at 6—2, 6—2, while the latter, catching Sarah H. Palfrey when her ground strokes were not working at their best, and also being far more active on attack, captured the other semifinal by a score of 6—3, 6—1. Then they combined to defeat the team composed of Mrs. Jessup and Penelope W. Anderson, 6—2, 6—4.

The other finalists are Mrs. John W. Van Ryn and her California partner, Josephine N. Cruickshank, who galloped through two rounds in the course of the day, defeating in turn their California pony associates, Dorothy Weisel and Alice I. Marble, 7—5, 6—3, and then eliminating the Palfrey sisters with even greater ease, 6—4, 6—3.

But the men met with real opposition, and only by the exercise of their most vigorous work did they come through the singles. Wilbur F. Coen Jr., the Kansas City youth, took the first set from George P. Hughes before the latter hit his stride, to win at 4—6, 6—4, 6—3; while Bryan M. Grant Jr., the Atlanta youth, battled for more than two hours, being close to victory in straight sets, before Frederick J. Perry finally eliminated the "Mighty Atom," one of the smallest players in the game, at 5—7, 8—6, 8—6. The summary:

EASTERN LAWN T

ARMS 'BARGAIN' MEDIUM SEEN IN DEBT PLAN

Hoover Is Expected to Push Peace Cause With New Cash Weapon

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 14—President Hoover, in seeing his war debt moratorium proposal meet success, has found a valuable medium with which to bargain for world disarmament, Prof. Quincy Wright, political scientist of the University of Chicago, said before the Graduate Political Science Club yesterday.

Reading between the lines of the moratorium agreement, Professor Wright said he is inclined, with other economists, to believe that the President has started a course of action in bringing about a one-year moratorium, which may lead further. He does not believe, however, that this moratorium is the beginning of the end of all reparations and inter-allied debts. But he did say that while politicians may not admit it, the economists cannot help but foresee a failure to resume debt payments at the end of the first year, and an ultimate revision downward of both Young plan payments and inter-allied debt payments.

Furthermore, Professor Wright sees the whole question of debt reduction tied up inextricably with that of disarmament, and he believes that the President is prepared to make further moratorium proposals next spring.

"Undoubtedly the President enhanced his political standing with the success of his moratorium proposal," he said. "Indeed, it is about the first move which has brought him much popularity. Thus he should be very willing to go further in this line to maintain what he has gained.

"The President is also banking on making progress in reduction of armaments; he is undoubtedly hoping to make the disarmament conference as much of a credit to the present Administration as the Kellog Pact was to the Coolidge Administration, and the Washington Conference to the Harding Administration."

For this reason, Professor Wright said, the next year is going to be an unusually interesting one in international politics and it is going to bring politics and economics closer together than they ever were before. "There is a growing realization," he said, "that you can't make the world safe economically unless it is safe politically."

Dairy Wealth Seen For New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—A cheerful view of dairying prospects in New Zealand was given by Mr. William Goodfellow, head of the New Zealand Coöperative Dairy Company, who has just returned from a tour of Europe, Canada and the United States studying methods of dairy production and marketing.

If New Zealand will improve its methods of production and marketing to make possible a price for butter low enough to compete with the price of margarine, Mr. Goodfellow believes that there is no limit to the amount of New Zealand butter that Great Britain will buy. But he recommends the organization of marketing associations to eliminate competition among producers.

Within five years, he believed, Great Britain will be moving rapidly on the road to prosperity, which will be reflected in New Zealand and other parts of the Empire. A change of policy from free trade to protection, in his opinion, will mark the beginning of the trend.

Russian butter production is not a threat to other dairying countries, in Mr. Goodfellow's view. Soviet methods he regards as unlikely to result in high production of dairy products, and an increasing home use of the output will leave relatively little for export.

NEW CIVIL TESTS TAKEN IN CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—More than 1000 Chinese university graduates were recently isolated from the outside world for a 15-day period, to take the first higher civil service examinations under a new law.

The conditions under which the examinations were held are similar to those of the Imperial Civil Service examinations, which continued for centuries until they were abolished in 1903. But the old examinations were restricted to Confucian classics. The new include natural science, literature, political economy and history.

The candidate who gains first place will be appointed member of the Control Yuan, comparable to the old censorship, a coveted post. About 300 candidates will be selected for government service.

AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL TO STUDY BUSHMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—An anthropological study among the aborigines of the northwestern portion of Western Australia, financed by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, is shortly to be started by Mr. and Mrs. R. Piddington of Sydney, N. S. W., on behalf of the Australian National Research Council.

The headquarters for the work will be 80 miles south of Broome, a pearling town on the coast. The study will require a journey of more than 1000 miles through the bush, and Mr. and Mrs. Piddington will use a motortruck equipped with supplies and a camping outfit.

PERSIA TO PURCHASE SWEDISH PRODUCTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—A message from Teheran states that an agreement has been concluded between the Persian Government and a Swedish company, under which the company will supply Persia with materials for its railways to the value of £1,000,000.

A quarter of this sum will be paid in cash and the rest in Persian products. The Swedish company is said to be sending a delegation to Persia to study the details of the agreement.

British Guiana Plans Centennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—Elaborate centenary celebrations to mark the union of Demerara and Essequibo with Berbice, to form the colony of British Guiana, are being planned for October. An important feature will be an exhibition to illustrate the resources of the country in agriculture, minerals, and water power.

It was in 1831 that the three areas were united to form a country whose present population is as large as England, Scotland and Wales. The fact that it still remains largely undeveloped is explained by Sir Edward Denham, the Governor, as due partly to too extravagant eulogies of the colony in past centuries. The climatic conditions, he says, are as good as in any of the West Indian islands, but it is not a Utopia, he adds.

"El Dorados and Utopias have still to be discovered," Sir Edward writes. "The future of British Guiana lies in fulfilling its promise, in getting still more out of the land with still more effort. We need money and men to help us in these enterprises."

The centenary yearbook cites as an example of progress in the colony that there now are 42,632 children attending schools, whereas in 1831 there were only 4919. The population of the country has increased in that time from 100,536 to 312,489.

Jewish-Arab Amity, Aim of British Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British Government has appointed Mr. Lewis French, lately of the Indian Civil Service, who will be known as director of development, to go into the question of land settlement in Palestine.

Mr. French and his staff will cooperate with representatives of the Jewish Agency and the Arab Executive, respectively.

They will prepare a register of Arabs displaced by Jewish occupation and draw up a scheme for their resettlement. They will also go into the question of credits for Arab cultivators and Jewish settlers in need of help, and consider proposals for draining, irrigating and otherwise reclaiming areas capable of development.

The work is to be confined in the first instance to Palestine proper, but friends of the Jews hope it may ultimately be extended to Trans-Jordania, where there is said to be more land suitable for settlement available.

VICTORIA RAILWAYS SHOW LARGE DEFICIT

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—For the financial year 1930-31, Victoria shows a deficit of £2,500,000—a record high figure in the history of the State. Of this loss, about £1,500,000 represents loss on the railways, all of which are State-owned. Compared with the receipts for 1929-30, the railway receipts fell by £2,000,000, but working expenses were reduced considerably.

Total State revenue for the year was £24,072,000, a decrease of £2,664,000, compared with the previous year. The big slump in revenue is attributable mainly to the acute financial depression which has affected all Australia.

Motor transport competition also remains an important factor in the losses of the Railways Department, despite stringent legislation to restrict it.

GERMANS TO MAKE AFRICAN FILMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, S. Af.—A German film expedition has arrived at Cape Town for a 10 months' trip to the interior. The leader is Maj. Hans Schomburg, an African explorer with 30 years' experience. Two big films are to be made, one of wild life only and the other illustrating the development of Africa from its most primitive to its most modern state from the pygmy hut to the Rand skyscraper.

A start was made with pictures of Table Mountain and the country round Cape Town. The trip will be through Johannesburg, Pretoria, the Kruger National Park, Lake Benguela, Belgian Congo, Angola, thence to Lobito Bay and by steamer to the Cameroons.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, AUG 16

PROVIDENCE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WJAR, 890kc-337m.

NEW YORK—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WPCH, 810kc-370m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. D. S. T., by CFRB, 960kc-312m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WFEN, 1500kc-200m.

BALTIMORE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WCAO, 600kc-500m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 E. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc-205m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., WXYZ, 1240kc-322m; Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30, WMBC, 1430kc-211m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 630kc-484m.

CINCINNATI—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

MINNEAPOLIS — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. S. T., KFKX-KYW, 1010kc-294m.

TERRE HAUTE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

ST. LOUIS—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

KANSAS CITY—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WREN 1220kc-246m.

SIGNBOARD MEN ACT TO REMOVE UGLY DISPLAYS

International Move for More Artistic Designs Started at Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 14—An international movement for more artistic design in all types of advertising and display signs was announced here Thursday by Mr. Ralph J. Balton, Memphis, newly elected president of the Associated Sign Contractors of North America, in convention here.

"Not many years ago, signboards were but ugly and usually rather awkward devices to attract the attention of the people to certain products or commodities," Mr. Balton said. "But that day is past. Criticism of signboards along the highways no longer is justified. The sign contractors have cleaned up their own business and are developing the sign industry into an element of beauty rather than a view-obstructing offense."

Approximately 250 sign contractors from the United States and Canada attended the convention. Mr. Ralph W. Linder, Decatur, Ill., retiring president, pointed out that strides are being made throughout the country to beautify and regulate all types of sign and outdoor display advertising.

"In Illinois," he said, "the Outdoor Advertising Association does not allow its members to erect signboards on the highways or to paste posters on trees, fences and the like. We cannot place signs near railroad crossings where there is danger of obstructing the motorists' view of approaching trains. We no longer erect signs near scenic parks nor in residential sections," Mr. Linder said.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Danceonians, Will Dodge, director.
5:30 NBC, Interior decoration talk.
5:45 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:30 Announcements; pianist; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 The Old Painter.
7:05 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
7:30 Whiting's program.
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Concert Orchestra; Vaughn de Leath, contralto; Cavaliers Quartet; piano duo.
9:00 NBC, Clicquot Club Eskimos; Raymond Knight, master of ceremonies.
9:30 Earl Nelson, John Herrick, soloists; dance orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Kodak Week-End Program; Countess Olga Albani, soprano; Men About Town Quartet; Nathaniel Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, RKO Theater of the Air; film, vaudeville and radio stars; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Musical Travelogue.
5:15 Baseball scores.
5:17 Ranny Weeks's Serenade.
5:30 Edward B. Lord.
5:45 Agricultural markets; talk.
5:55 Organ Interlude.
6:00 Time; weather; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Tal Henry's Orchestra.
6:30 Dixie Jubilee Singers.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Prudence Miniter, Hild.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Home Circle talk.
8:00 NBC, Nestle Orchestra.
8:30 Penta Tango Troubadors.
8:45 Boarding House skit.
9:00 NBC, Interwoven Orchestra, Guiseppe Creatore, conductor.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; soloists; mixed quartet.
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Paint Men; soloists; male trio.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Waves of Melody.
11:00 Time; weather; sport review; temperature.
11:15 Joe Rines' Orchestra.
11:45 Paramount Organ, Harry Poisey.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:15 Uncle Art and his Haywire Orchestra.
5:30 Boston Market Program.
5:45 Educator Orchestra; time.
6:00 "Cameos," with Edward Jardon.
6:15 "Program Builders."
6:30 CBS, Roy Atwell, monologist; soloist; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
6:45 Two pianos and soloist.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 Pitt's Harmony Monarchs.
7:30 CBS, Colt program.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Barber Shop Quartet.
8:30 CBS, Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Albert Coates, conductor.
9:00 CBS, Liberty Hour sketches; music.
9:45 CBS, The Boswell Sisters.
10:00 CBS, Pillsbury Pageant; Toscha Seidel, violinist; Theo Karle, tenor; Songbirds quartet; Sam Lanin's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar."
11:00 "The Merry Minters."
11:15 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:30 Emery Daugherty and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Benny Meroff and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Nocturne; Esther Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 "Twin Tipplers"; instrumental duo.
6:00 Lynn Community program.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Bar Harbor musical program.
7:15 Twilight Tunes.
7:30 Magrane musical program.
7:45 Bedford Zoo program.
8:00 Cathedral Echoes.
8:15 Etchings in Music.
8:45 "Songs We Love to Hear"; soloist, violin, organ.
9:15 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:30 p. m.—CBS, John Kelvin, tenor.
5:45 CBS, Talk by Edna Wallace Hopper.
6:00 CBS, Earl Carpenter's Orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 CBS, Bird and Vash.
7:00 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
7:15 Twomey's Irish Pipers.
7:30 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Riverside Foursome, male quartet.
8:30 Talk; voice and piano.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emery Daugherty and his orchestra.
10:30 News; "Melody Mirror"; time.
11:00 CBS, Jack Denny's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Jack Miles' Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—Lum and Abner.
8:15 a. m.—Weather; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
1:10 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:45 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Braves-Chicago, Fred Hoey, reporter.

WHAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

COLORADO manufacturer wants capable men or women to sell Kenyon Playground Apparatus to schools, parks, etc.; liberal commission; car necessary; must furnish bond at our expense. P. F. LAMAR & COMPANY, 822 East 9th, Pueblo, Colorado.

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH, that cleans all metals without liquid paste or powder; approved by Good Housekeeping Institute; sell at 25c; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD

OLD ORCHARD INN—30 acres enclosed woods; wide, open porches; recreation, rest, study; cottages for guests with attendants; motorists accommodated; special rates. Roslyn L. Lee, opp. P. O. Tel. 803. One hour New York City.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

AMAZING opportunity for distributors, ladies or gentlemen; no investment; good character essential; beautiful educational and Masonic Bible. W. J. SMITH, 1211 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Est. 1891.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

The Maples
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A home with surroundings quiet and harmonious, where guests may have experienced care if needed, or come for rest and study. (Under management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter for the past 12 years.) State Maternity License. 13 Mason Terrace. Regent 1090. Asp. 0419.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

J. M. MANGHUM
Registered Patent Attorney
Transportation Building
Washington, D. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO—Experienced superintendent construction, piling foundations and concrete work, desires position—clerical, purchasing, personnel, foreman, superintendent. MARTIN W. WAGNER, 1317 Clifton Drive, Youngstown, Ohio.

WANTED

A NEW OLD IDEA
WANTED—A dependable connection; interested in handling farm produce on brokerage basis in large city centers. Write RED RIVER VALLEY BROKERAGE CO., 306 11 St. No., Moorhead, Minn.

Local Classified

ANTIQUES WANTED

ANTIQUES wanted by private collector who is furnishing his home with antiques; interested in bureau, desk, secretary, chairs, prints, also old silver. N-88, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS overlooking Art Museum, $40 up. Office, 464 Huntington Ave., Boston.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Overlooking Fenway—Small kitchenette suites, $40 up. 304 Hemenway St.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—4- 5- and 6-room apartments including sun parlors, all modern improvements, rent reasonable. Inquire 150 No. Munn Ave.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Beautifully furnished kitchenette apartment comprising 3 rooms and bath for one year beginning October 1st. Apply or address SUPERINTENDENT, 10 Roosevelt Place, Montclair, N. J., or Box P-89, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED in Boston or suburbs, small furnished apartment, October 1st; electric refrigeration; reasonable; no private houses. Write Box C-35, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

STEPPING STONES welcomes children; country and seashore; 25 acres; playground; scientific care combined with love and understanding; camp life during summer. EDITH L. CAPEN, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

BOOKS WANTED

COMPLETE set of "My Bookhouse"; used copy preferred. MRS. R. R. GINTHER, 8 Walden St., New Haven, Conn.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

A. J. MOORE
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
Residences, Churches, Commercial Building
WOBURN, MASS. Tel. Wob. 1675

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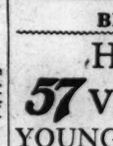

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Red Mulberry
(Morus Rubra)

Where found: In rich woods and gardens from Massachusetts to Nebraska and south to Gulf states. Native to America.

Distinguishing features: Heart-shaped leaves, toothed, rough above and downy beneath; pointed (on young shoots often lobed). Fruit blackberry-like, long and dark purple. A large tree with the fruit ripening in July.

Use: The fruit is good to eat, and the wood is used in shipbuilding.

Silk worms should be fed mulberry leaves, according to the best informants. But don't try to feed them Red Mulberry leaves. The foliage of the White Mulberry, a native of China (planted occasionally as a shade tree in America) is their food.

Farmers have been planting Red Mulberry trees in pig pens and chicken yards about New England ever since colonial days, but seldom thought to use the fruit themselves. In Italy, the Black Mulberry is the common garden tree, thriving in almost any soil, and cultivated like other orchard fruits until it has full possession of the ground. The children, when mulberry time rolls around, spread a large sheet under the tree and shake down the berries. Too sweet to be preserved alone for future use, they are often used with other fruits.

The Red Mulberry must not be confused with the Paper Mulberry, which, though a member of the nettle family, is of another genus. The Paper Mulberry is a native of Japan and is cultivated as a shade tree in the New World. This tree flowers in the early spring, has quite similar leaves, but bark that is very fibrous, and numerous suckers spread from the roots.

A Word a Day

Anschluss

Pronounced *ahn'-shloos*, with *a* as in *arm*, *oo* as in *foot*.

This German word crops up every now and then in the news relating to the endeavors of influential groups in Germany and Austria to effect some sort of political union between the two countries. The word literally means "union, a joining together," from the verb *anschliessen*, "to join, to bring together," or, more figuratively, "to join forces, to side with."

The proposed customs union which would strengthen commercial relations between Germany and Austria, and which is now under the scrutiny of the World Court, is regarded by opponents of the plan as a certain path to Anschluss.

Example: "The French appear to be wary of any move which hints of political Anschluss."

Notes and Queries

En route (M. T. N.)—This expression, meaning "on the way or road," is still properly pronounced as in the original French, *aN root'*, with secondary stress on the first term. The capitalized *N* is not sounded, but merely indicates that the preceding vowel is nasalized. The *a* is as in *arm*; sound it well back, allowing the velum or soft palate to hang free, and pass the sound out equally through the nose and mouth.

In Lighter Vein

The Verdict

Newly Wed: "My wife likes plain bread for breakfast—but I like toast."

Bachelor: You'll soon get used to plain bread."

All Wet

"Sir," said the poet, "I shall find another channel for my verses in the future."

"That's right," said the ever-courteous editor. "Have you ever thought of the English Channel?"

No Joker

"I should think he'd feel happy as a king when he's in the air."

"Happier! He's an ace!"

A Quotation for Today

CONVICTION brings a silent, undefinable beauty into faces made of the commonest human clay.
—BALZAC.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Honor

London

THE following letter, published in a recent issue of The Times, is gladly passed along to be shared with readers of the Sundial:

I have just had a wonderful experience of the character of British working people that I am hoping you will consider worthy to be put on record in the columns of The Times.

A sailor came here to seek employment. For five months he had been living on his pension, of which only 5s. 3d. was left after he had paid his lodgings. He was so obviously a good man that I employed him at once, and gave him 10s. to have a good feed and get a clean collar, etc. The same afternoon he came back all the way from the docks to tell me that he had secured a berth in a ship again, and to pay back my 10s.

For a man who has known constant partial hunger and wretchedness for so long a period without a break, surely this is rather a high form of honesty.

J. G.

The Children's Corner

How a Little Australian Teddy Bear Went to America

IN CERTAIN parts of the great forests of Australia there are dear little gray bears that live in the big trees. Their real name is Koala or Australian native bear. No other bears in the world are quite like them. They are small with thick gray fur and rather big ears and the queerest little nose, like a smooth black button; and they eat nothing but the leaves of the trees. They are gentle, timid little creatures but will let themselves be stroked and petted if you are kind to them. The funniest thing of all about them is that the baby bear always lives on its mother's back

This Little Australian Bear Eats Nothing but Leaves of the Tree.

until it is old enough to climb trees and get about by itself.

This is the story of a baby Koala bear that went to America. There was a little girl in America who wanted an Australian Teddy bear and a lady in Australia who tried to get one for her. Not a live Teddy bear, of course, but a toy one. This lady went to nearly all the big toy shops in Melbourne and she saw elephants, kangaroos, rabbits and plenty of Teddy bears like Christopher Robin's Winnie-the-Pooh, as well as other animals of all kinds; but not a single little Australian Koala bear. All the shops said, "We used to have them, but we haven't any now."

At last she heard of a lady who loves these little bears and has found out how to make them. The lady's name was Miss Fish. It seemed strange that a Miss Fish should make bears, but she did! And here was the dearest little baby bear you ever saw.

"Dear me!" said Miss Fish when she heard that he was to go all the way to America, "I must find a nice box to put him in." So she found a pretty green box with green trees on it like those the bears live in, and little Teddy Koala fitted into it exactly.

So lifelike was he that when his little hind paws were pushed down firmly to make room for the lid of the box the lady who was buying him exclaimed, "Don't hurt him!" There he lay snugly in his box with his dear little gray, furry face and bright eyes and his four little paws upturned as if to say, "Won't somebody please pick me up and love me?"

"Now we need some strong brown paper and plenty of string," said Miss Fish, "but I have only tissue paper." So the lady took the parcel to another shop where she was going to buy something else.

A boy came to the counter to serve and when she had explained what she wanted she took off the lid and showed him little Teddy. A grin spread all over the boy's face.

"Good—oh!" he said (which is what Australian boys nearly always say when they agree to anything). "Going to America, is he?" So he found some nice strong paper and plenty of string and presently little Teddy Bear was done up as though he was never meant to come undone.

Then he had to go to the post office, where he was weighed and a special Australian stamp with a kangaroo on it was put on the parcel to take him to America.

Oh! what a long journey it was after that, especially for such a baby bear. First, he went in the train from Melbourne to Sydney, which took all night and part of the next day, and then they put him on a big steamer which traveled across the great ocean for days and days.

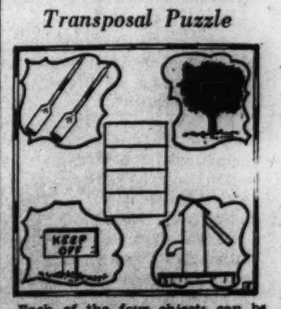
On the way it passed strange, beautiful islands where nearly all the people were black and there were tall palm trees round the edge of the beach, and farther back were queer looking trees from which you could pick ripe bananas. But our little Teddy didn't see any of it because he was away down in the ship's mail bag among all the other parcels.

After many days on the water (during which he went to sleep and perhaps dreamed that he had climbed to the top of a very big tree which was swaying in the wind, and he couldn't get down) they took him off the ship at San Francisco and he had another long journey in an American train. And now he is out of his box at last, and when visitors exclaim, "What a darling little bear!" the little American girl to whom he belongs says proudly, "He came all the way from Australia!"

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Today I was sitting in the water getting nicely cooled off while the Boss was having a swim—
And all of a sudden something grabbed me by the tail and oh, Boy! didn't I hop out of there in a hurry!
And I looked in the water and saw something flat and round with a lot of arms and legs—
And I barked and said-"Hey! Don't you know a dog's tail when you see it?
And let it go at that—

Transposal Puzzle



Each of the four objects can be named with a four-letter word. The initial letters of these words can be arranged in four different ways to form four different four-letter words Can you solve it?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Quotation Puzzle:
"Manners are the happy ways of doing things."

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1931

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

France Is Reassured

FAILURE of the extremist attack on the Prussian Government has had a deep and important effect in removing much of the distrust of Germany which permeated public opinion in France. There has been a complete change of tone, and many voices now are heard counseling Premier Pierre Laval and Minister of Finance Pierre Etienne Flandin to facilitate credits to Germany. This result alone is decidedly worth while.

France will still move with caution. But it will move. Its caution was freezing into immobility. Now negotiations already are proceeding with a view to the continuance of French credits in Germany, and it is understood that the French demand for guarantees is of a nature that can be met by Germany.

Ten days ago the projected visit of Premier Laval to the German capital was still in doubt. While British, Italian, American and German Ministers were exchanging visits, the inclination of the French was to hold aloof. Now this reluctance has largely vanished. It was considered impossible for M. Laval to go to Berlin while the Prussian plebiscite was pending, and had the popular decision gone against the Government of Premier Otto Braun, it is virtually certain that M. Laval would have been obliged by public opinion to remain at home. But with partial restoration of confidence in Germany, plans are proceeding for the first sojourn of a French Premier in the German capital since the war.

Such news is gratifying. Whatever may be the practical outcome of the French visit, it will denote unquestionably that the tension which existed between the two countries is relieved. That in itself will be good for Germany, for France and for the world.

There can be no doubt that a warm reception will be given to M. Laval in Berlin. Of almost equal importance is the proposed visit of Premier Mussolini to Germany. Between Italy and Germany relations are excellent. They have common interests and aims. Both advocate revision of the peace treaties. Both desire the success of the Disarmament Conference. Doubtless they have special motives, but diplomatically their collaboration would have great significance.

The prospective presence of Premier Laval and Premier Mussolini at Berlin, completing a round of European calls, indicates that more than ever Europe is aware of the necessity of realizing international solidarity in fact as well as in theory.

The Farmer Hoes His Own Row

PROF. C. B. GENTREE of the Connecticut Agricultural College thinks the farmer sharpens under adversity. "The average intelligence of farmers," he is quoted as saying, "is increasing with the necessity of adjusting themselves rapidly and accurately since the depression."

Well, as a matter of observation, it would seem that the average farmer always has been a resourceful chap. In the snappy vernacular of the day, "he knows his onions."

Only a few years ago vegetables were sold just as they came from the farm. What of it if a little clean soil lingered on the brow of the pompous turnip or in the wrinkles of a strutting carrot? It mattered, however, to one farmer. He washed his beets and parsnips and the other roots and tubers that he grew, and thus got the cream of the market for his goods. His neighbors naturally copied him. Now try to find a speck of dirt on your vegetables!

Once blueberries were just berries that grew on bushes on rocky hillsides and pastures, and were to be had for the picking. The places where the berries grew, strangely enough, never seemed to belong to anyone. They were just "in the country." Again, it was a farmer who conceived the idea of adding to his revenue by charging for the worth-while privilege of picking berries in his pasture.

Out in Kansas a wheat farmer has shunted his plow, and harrow, and cultivator, and reaper into the barn, and has filled his bins with wheat at the rate of sixteen bushels for each of his 160 acres at twenty-five cents a bushel—cheaper, he says, than he could produce it, and he can use the time to do something else in which to add to his farm revenue. Or maybe he'll turn his south pasture into a golf course. It has been done.

In Colorado, farmers, instead of yielding entirely to discouragement in face of a devastating host of grasshoppers, devised a trap for catching them which they placed on the fronts of their cars, and next winter the chickens will have something to eat that will remind them of the glorious days they are now having chasing "hoppers" in the mowing.

There was a farmer who, while his growing cucumbers were small, tucked them into special thin-glass bottles. When they all but filled the bottle he cut the stem, filled the container with vinegar or brine and dill, pasted on a fancy label and got a price just as fancy as the label. One had to break the bottle to get the pickle out, but that was the intent. People pay for exclusiveness. Smart farmer!

The average farmer may not count his chickens before they are hatched, but he keeps close tabs on the eggs, and he knows full well that there is more than one way to catch a pig.

Advertising and Its Purpose

DURING the last few months we have seen advertising in the crucible of criticism. Its power to stimulate buying has been severely tested. A vice-president of one of the world's largest department stores has stated that advertising had its chance during the recent business depression, and failed because it did not tell the truth about conditions, commodities and services.

The indictment is serious, but not altogether correct. Advertising has in some measure fallen short of the high objective officially adopted some years ago by the American Association of Advertising Agencies—"Truth in Advertising." A growing number of thoughtful people are disturbed because so much advertising in the press, in magazines and on the radio apparently is written on the theory that the intelligence of the average adult is not above that of a fourteen-year-old child. A still greater number of people are uninfluenced by some types of advertising because of ridiculous assertions, false claims and destructive tactics used in place of reasonable evidence and reliable information.

But these shortcomings should not obscure the genuine value of legitimate constructive advertising to stimulate business activity and render a service to the buying public. It is due largely to modern advertising of the right kind that the general public has been made cognizant of real values, with the result that it is very difficult for a manufacturer of an inferior article to market his product at a price in excess of its worth. Whether it be motorcars, radio sets, refrigerators, standard food products, soaps, tooth pastes or what not, competitive lines within the price range must approximate at least the standard of value that has been achieved by the leaders in any particular line. And it is advertising which has made the public familiar with standards of value—honest, informative advertising copy.

This fact in itself has offered an opportunity to manufacturers, distributors and retailers sometimes to overreach themselves in describing their wares: When every widely advertised radio set within a specific price range is a good set and worth the price, the tendency is common to exaggerate certain advantageous features in order to bid for public preference. The same thing is true of other nationally advertised articles and services.

The primary and perhaps the only legitimate purpose of advertising is to inform; to tell what, where, when and how to purchase things and services that contribute to human happiness, education, convenience, comfort and beauty. Any advertising that does this well—that is, convincingly, pleasingly and artistically—is achieving its purpose, and the results may be safely left to the good sense and the good will of the buying public.

A Judge-Preceptor in Action

JUDGES in gangster trials may take courage from the action of Federal Judge Richard J. Hopkins, who has just crossed the t's and dotted the i's of his statement that "our laws can be enforced whenever and wherever the officials in good faith attempt it." This Kansas judge, sitting temporarily in New York, has given several striking illustrations of his words since he came East—in the last instance imposing maximum penalties upon Jack Diamond and an accomplice for violation of the prohibition laws.

There is refreshing originality in the court sayings of this western jurist. He has told lawyers they should refuse to represent clients who have admitted their guilt, or are known by the attorney to be guilty in fact. He quietly recommended to the United States attorneys in charge of the Diamond prosecution that evidence adduced at the trial for conspiracy against the prohibition laws gives a possible basis for prosecution on other counts, carrying severer penalties ranging up to forty years' imprisonment.

It was a crestfallen gangster who heard these quiet words. They put a stop to a record of twenty-four trials in which Diamond had escaped without conviction on criminal charges ranging from homicide and assault to grand larceny. Only once, in 1916, had he pleaded guilty and served a short time in the penitentiary. The present sentence carries four years and a fine of $11,000.

Judge Hopkins's action does more than clinch the rout of the Diamond gang. It strengthens the hand of every law enforcement official. It gives force to the judge's own words:

> We are sometimes inclined to dwell too strongly on our rights rather than on our duties. Our duties should have first consideration. Men should obey the laws even if such obedience is contrary to their desires or personal interests, because laws are the rules of the nation, and only through observance and enforcement of the rules can civilization be perpetuated and our rights protected.

Many statements similar to this have been made. These words take on power from the practical effect given them by their author.

British and European Coal

A GOVERNING factor in British industrial life for many years past has been the perpetual uncertainty in the condition of the coal trade. It has passed from one crisis to another and the intervals between have been periods of truce rather than peace. The settlements of recent years have been temporary settlements—agreements for short periods with the probability if not the certainty of disagreement at the end of them. The Coal Mines Act of 1930, ordaining a further reduction in the working day in 1931, paved the way for friction during the present summer. A settlement again was made with the help of the Government—but only for a year. Then probably employers and employees again will find themselves in hurried conferences and heated controversy.

No wonder experts who look on the problem with a little detachment are pressing for some more permanent settlement! Both miners and mine owners are more prepared than usual to pay attention to such advice. In the past, controversy has too much fixed itself on the domestic aspects of the coal trade. But during the last year the world aspect of the question has been thrust into prominence. The slump in trade has caused a steep decline in the consumption of coal everywhere. All the coal-producing districts in Europe have been accumulating stocks which cannot be disposed of. Even France, which hitherto has been almost free from unemployment, is now feeling the depression, and has issued a decree restricting imports by 20 per cent on the basis of the average of the last three years. In view of the seriousness of the situation all the European governments concerned are proposing to enter a conference to discuss the International Hours Convention and other matters for the international regulation of the industry.

At the moment, then, when the coal question promises to become as much an international as a national issue, depending on agreements between countries as much as on agreements between owners and employees, the two sides in the British industry are feeling for the first time the need of a solidarity of front. The greater willingness recently displayed by the British coal owners to meet and discuss terms with the men, and the reasonable appeal for a better understanding at home and for international agreements abroad made by the president of the Miners' Federation, are two highly significant signs of a changed attitude. Until now it seems to have been in vain that experts have urged that the industry must be reorganized, rationalized, unified. The advice has been consistently neglected, and the efforts of the Government to apply compulsion have met with but limited success. But at last pressure from another direction is making itself felt. The export trade is essential to the industry, and it has become apparent that to save this trade the industry must present a common front. It must be better organized before it can successfully negotiate with foreign rivals.

It has often happened in the past that a threatening situation abroad has produced peace at home. It seems that nothing short of pressure of this kind would bring the coal producers to recognize their opportunities—or necessities. The keener sense of community of interest which is now manifest is due to the fact that all Europe has become involved in this vast problem, and that this new situation thrusts common action as a necessity upon the British coal industry.

There Are Other Strawberries

IN A gustatory pæan, the Balkans correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor lately sang the praises of the Bulgarian strawberry. None could fail to be impressed with his description. Bulgarian strawberries must be very, very good. But when he suggested that he who knew not the Bulgarian strawberry had never eaten the perfect strawberry, the palates of New England must have titillated in protest. Are Bulgarian strawberries so good as to put the New England strawberry and its inevitable companion, the shortcake, in the shade? We trow not.

Our Sofia friends may object that there must be something wrong with the New England strawberry that it should be incrusted in a cake. On the contrary. The strawberry is regarded as excellent enough to be excellently adorned. Clearly, it must be a berry of great merit to warrant the superb culinary edifice of the shortcake.

Unlike the berry in Bulgaria, the New England variety is small, for the best fruit for the shortcake is the wild strawberry. It is none the worse for that. No garden berry can compete in color or flavor with the carmined loveliness of this product of New England's sun-drenched hillsides.

Strawberry shortcake is as characteristic of the elm-bowered kitchens of New England as bouillabaisse is of the water front of Marseilles. No royal chef could duplicate such alchemy. For every kitchen uses a formula which, like that of porcelain making in the Orient, is handed down from generation to generation.

How is this confection manufactured? The berries are sprinkled with sugar, mashed in a colander and the contents then poured into a stone jar and left to mellow. Meantime the cake is being baked. One can surmise only the bare details of this esoteric ceremony. Some prefer biscuit dough; some like cake dough best. In any case, the "cake" contains flour, milk, butter and baking powder. In the best product one always tastes the flavor of the maple. For the rest—the formula cannot be told, nor can one analyze the skill that comes from generations of baking. What does it matter while New England is still with us? When the mellowed strawberries are up on layers of delicate, flaky crust, the whole surmounted with rich cream, investigation will be forgotten in the delights of consumption.

One might make bold to hazard that such a combination would be delectable enough to appeal even to the fastidiousness of the strawberry-loving Bulgarian.

Editorial Notes

A pipeless organ has been invented which turns electricity into music. Many persons would probably be better pleased at the invention of a device to turn some radio music, so called, into useful electricity.

Transplanting the warning sign, "Watch Your Step," from the Pullman car to the accelerator of the automobile, should materially increase safety growth on the highways.

The chief question regarding a combining of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. seems to be whether or not it would be Ys.

Happy days right now when the amateur gardener dallies with his dahlias.

An Economist Looks at Prohibition

By MERLIN H. HUNTER
Professor of Economics, University of Illinois

WE HEAR a great deal about personal liberty. As a matter of fact, the only men who have ever actually possessed personal liberty were Adam and Robinson Crusoe, and this only continued until Eve and Friday came along. Whenever more than one individual is concerned, absolute personal liberty begins to disappear, and the more complex the social structure the more one's individual liberties are necessarily curtailed.

Personal liberty is allowed to exist only so long as its exercise is not detrimental to others. Individuals are not permitted to operate automobiles at any speed they may desire, or to steal, or to plunder, or to break windows, or to do many other things. In a complex society, personal liberty has little standing.

The contention that prohibition has destroyed property values has somewhat the same aspect. It has been claimed that when an industry has developed under the sanction of law, a vested interest has arisen which subsequent legislation is bound to respect. One has frequently heard this argument for the retention of protective tariffs.

The courts have never taken the position that the right of private property conveys the unlimited right to make any use whatsoever of that property. The position taken has been that property may be used in accordance with individual desires only until such use becomes opposed to the welfare of society. In reality, this position has not been one of confiscation of property, but only of the deleterious use to which the property was put. Always the owner of the property has been allowed to transform its use into channels which are not detrimental to the welfare of society. To condemn prohibition because particular uses of property have been destroyed is not enough; to conclude thus would be to condemn many other types of prohibitive legislation which have generally been considered socially desirable.

* * *

As far as I know, no one has seriously contended that the use of liquor has ever resulted in increased efficiency. Efficiency, moreover, is the watchword of modern industry, and industry should not be asked to sanction anything which will result in its impairment. Studies into methods of scientific management have eliminated much wasted energy, while the development of personnel departments has been responsible for a more efficient application of labor. The efficient machine—one which will produce five more pounds of nails, ten more yards of cloth, or twenty more screws—will displace one of less capacity. The machine which will operate over a period of twenty years is more desirable than one whose duration is but half as long. Nor are we satisfied with the degree of efficiency which we have attained; if this were true, industry would not continue to spend such large sums on laboratories and inventions.

If an employer had to pay directly for the cost of producing his laborer in addition to his daily wage, as he has to pay for a new machine or horse, he would be more concerned about the length of his productive capacity. There is, however, a cost to society in bringing a laborer to the age and maturity where he has capacity for production. That laborer, therefore, who maintains his productive capacity for twenty-five years rather than twenty years is the more valuable to society. If alcohol, or anything else, tends to shorten the laborer's years of productivity, it is thereby responsible for a loss to society.

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A few months ago I picked up a newspaper in a hotel in a small city in Idaho. On the front page was printed a dream which someone was purported to have had, in which was revealed the remedy for the present industrial depression. Briefly, the remedy was to abolish prohibition. We would thereby begin to manufacture liquor which would demand labor and thus alleviate the unemployment; we would demand grains and thereby absorb the agricultural surplus.

Someone, however, must have awakened the dreamer before the end of the dream, for had it been completed the outlook could not have been so optimistic. He of course assumed that someone would buy the manufactured liquor. But those who would buy the liquor cannot at the same time spend their money for shoes, food, clothing, automobiles, or building materials. They can buy either liquor *or* these things, but they cannot buy liquor *and* these things with the same money. Had the dream been completed, it would have shown an increase in employment and in the use of raw materials in the liquor industry, but a decrease in the need for both in other industries for whose products demand had been lessened because liquor had been substituted for them.

The converse of the above deserves some attention. One of the counts against prohibition is that it snatched jobs from thousands of workers and destroyed the market for a large amount of agricultural produce. The same condemnation can be made against many other steps in our economic development. The invention of power machinery for weaving and spinning destroyed the hand crafts; the invention of the linotype has almost destroyed the trade of typesetting; the development of the internal combustion engine has certainly lessened the demand for labor in the bicycle industry, as well as the demand for agricultural products to feed horses. Thus, through the introduction of machine after machine, we have witnessed useful, productive crafts and industries thrust aside. In most cases, however, the change has resulted in the demand for a great deal more labor and materials than if the old methods had continued to prevail. Consider the number gainfully employed in the printing industry now as compared to what would be possible if type were still set by hand. If, therefore, there is justification for the destruction of useful trades, it seems to present little difficulty to justify the destruction of an industry which adversely affects economic efficiency.

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The introduction of prohibition wiped out the large amount of revenue that the liquor industry poured into the coffers of the cities, states and federal government; hence the conclusion that prohibition has been responsible for an increase in the tax burden. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that it has changed the nature of the tax burden, for one must not forget that in all probability the payments made by the liquor industry were to a large extent extracted from the pockets of the consumers of its products.

There is more to the revenue situation than appears on the surface. The amount formerly spent for liquor is now available for the purchase of other commodities, and these may be made a base for taxation. Many of our localities still rely to a large extent upon the general property tax. To the extent that amounts formerly spent for liquor are saved in the form of durable or productive goods, as houses, factories, furniture or automobiles, the basis of the tax levy will increase. Anything that will increase efficiency of production, foster savings, and minimize wasteful expenditure, will increase the patrimony of the government, for this is but the wealth and income of its citizens.

We hear prohibition arraigned because it has crowded our courts with litigation at a tremendous public expense. We must remember, however, that this cannot be laid to prohibition, but to a lack of it. Before prohibition was ever attempted, it was generally agreed that a part of the expenditure for courts, charities, protection, hospitals and correction could be traced, either directly or indirectly, to the influence of liquor. To what extent need not concern us, but be it one-half or one-fifth, or one-fiftieth of the entire burden of expenditure, to cease to use liquor would ultimately lessen the burden of taxes to that proportion.

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How must an economist look at prohibition? If he is interested in more efficient production and a longer productive period for the laborer, he must favor it. If he would increase the patrimony of the state and lessen the need for public expenditures, he must favor it. He must see, too, that to the extent that there is violation of prohibition, society is the loser through wasteful expenditure and inefficient production, as well as through a lessened public patrimony and increased public expenditures.

Notes From Oslo

Fountain And Garden Plans THE laying out of the Frogner grounds and the placing of the Vigeland fountain and the extensive sculptural and garden plans to go with them will be started in the autumn. The cost will amount to several millions of kroner. This year the leveling of the grounds and other preparatory work will be done to provide winter relief work for the unemployed. Gustav Vigeland first exhibited his model of the fountain in 1906, with the result that the municipality of Oslo asked him to carry out the plan at their cost. He accordingly received a grant for himself and family while completing the work, and later on his splendid studio will become a museum.

Black Caps For Red Ones Oslo in early summer is characterized not only by the sweetly smelling white and purple lilacs, but by the "red russ" and the "blue russ," that is, young students preparing for the university and commerce, the university students wearing their traditional red caps with a little black tassel, and the mercantile students carrying their blue color a little more discreetly. The excitement of the examination months permeates everywhere. The red caps are donned May 17, Constitution Day, when the russ arrange their own procession—and they are discarded when the result of the written examination is known, for then all the successful candidates throw their red caps in a heap in front of the Aula and storm in to fetch their "student's cap"—black cloth with a long heavy silk tassel.

Waste Lands Made Farms Taking an automobile ride around the plains of Jaeren between the blue North Sea in the west and the beautiful mountains in the east is to read in grain, potato, cabbage, and turnip fields, in chicken peas, cattle herds, in patches of forest, in roads, houses and in stone fences the joyous results of persevering work rung from the rocky fields, heaths, and marshes covering thousands of acres. Some thirty years ago Jaeren had a few small scattered farms. Then came the word: cultivate Jaeren, with the economic support of the state, and through increased education the farmers' progress was soon visible. Trees were planted to shade a little patch of rocky field which should become a potato field. Results were encouraging, the work grew, colonizers settled, and the farmers already there received substantial support from the Government to break new ground. Now almost the whole of Jaeren has been cultivated, and already it expects to become the granary of Norway. One may drive for miles and miles past large fields and marshes with piles of peat drying for fuel, and other fields where digging out the stones with crowbars, hands and hoists has been started. Many of the stones are as large as an automobile, others the size of a man's head, and endless heaps of smaller ones.

Horten Knows No Strikes One of the most charming natural garden cities of Norway is its chief naval port, Horten, lying on the Oslofjord. The majority of its inhabitants are either in the navy or municipal service having fixed regular wages, and strikes are practically unknown. Almost every family has its own neat little wooden villa or cottage in the middle of a small garden, which, with fruit, vegetables, and beehives, supplies the needs of the family. Many families own a rowing, sail, or motor boat. One garden boasts of an oak more than 1000 years old and still flourishing. Horten is also the chief base of the Royal Norwegian Naval Air Force, and here Bernt Balchen, who flew the Atlantic, Commander Riiser-Larsen, famous for his flights with Roald Amundsen and discoveries in the Antarctic regions, and Commander Lutzow-Holm, who followed the latter in the Antarctic, received their education and training.

Museum Shows Ship Models The Museum of Stavanger provides a comprehensive, interesting, and well arranged collection of archæology, and history of civilization and shipping, all from Stavanger and the adjoining districts, as well as a good zoölogical collection. In 1877 the invitation to found an association for the erection of a museum for the town of Stavanger was extended, and the following year a conservator was appointed. In the nineties the greater part of the present museum building had been erected. The old northern wing of the building contains the natural history collection, those of the different species of Norwegian birds being very extensive. The antiquities are gathered in the new southern wing. Some of the earlier date back some 6000 years, and form, perhaps, the best collection of its kind in Norway. The shipping exhibit is most instructive with its series of fine models of boats and ships from earlier up to modern times, and its quaint figureheads.